

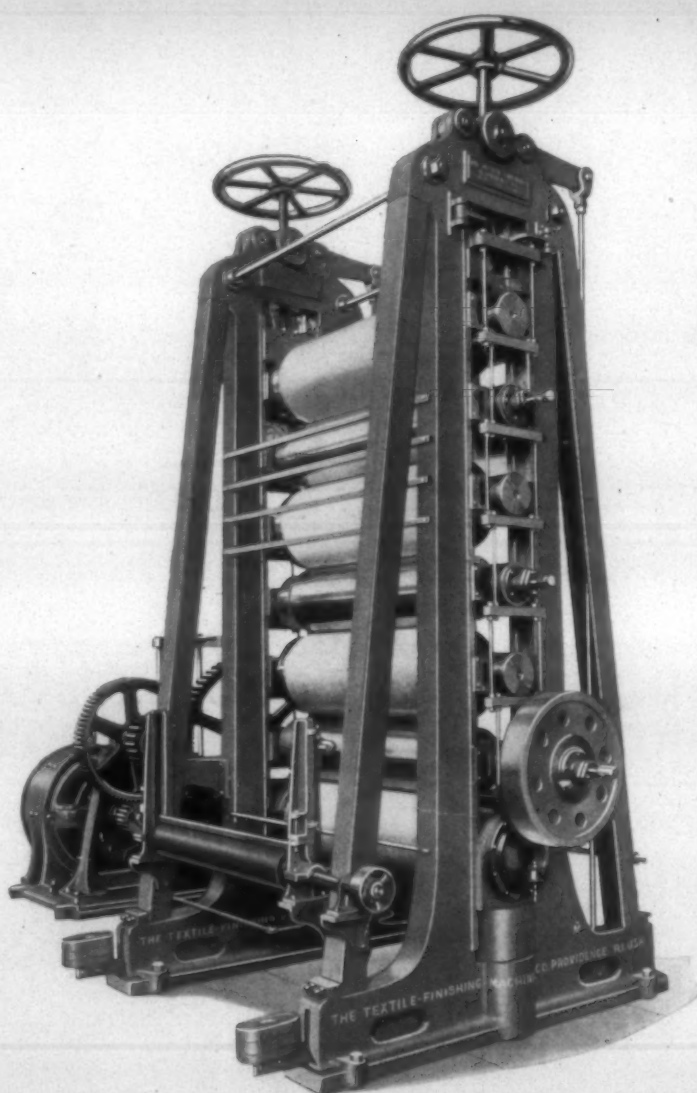
SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

VOL. 34

CHARLOTTE, N. C., THURSDAY, JULY 19, 1928

NUMBER 21

SEVEN-ROLL HYDRAULIC CALENDER WITH ROLLER BEARINGS



This 7-Roll Hydraulic Calender is one of our recent installations in a well known Eastern finishing plant.

The heavy Cast Iron frames support 3 chilled iron rolls bored and fitted for Steam Heating. Two special cotton rolls and two Patent Combination Rolls, the bottom roll being mounted in Textile Roller Bearings.

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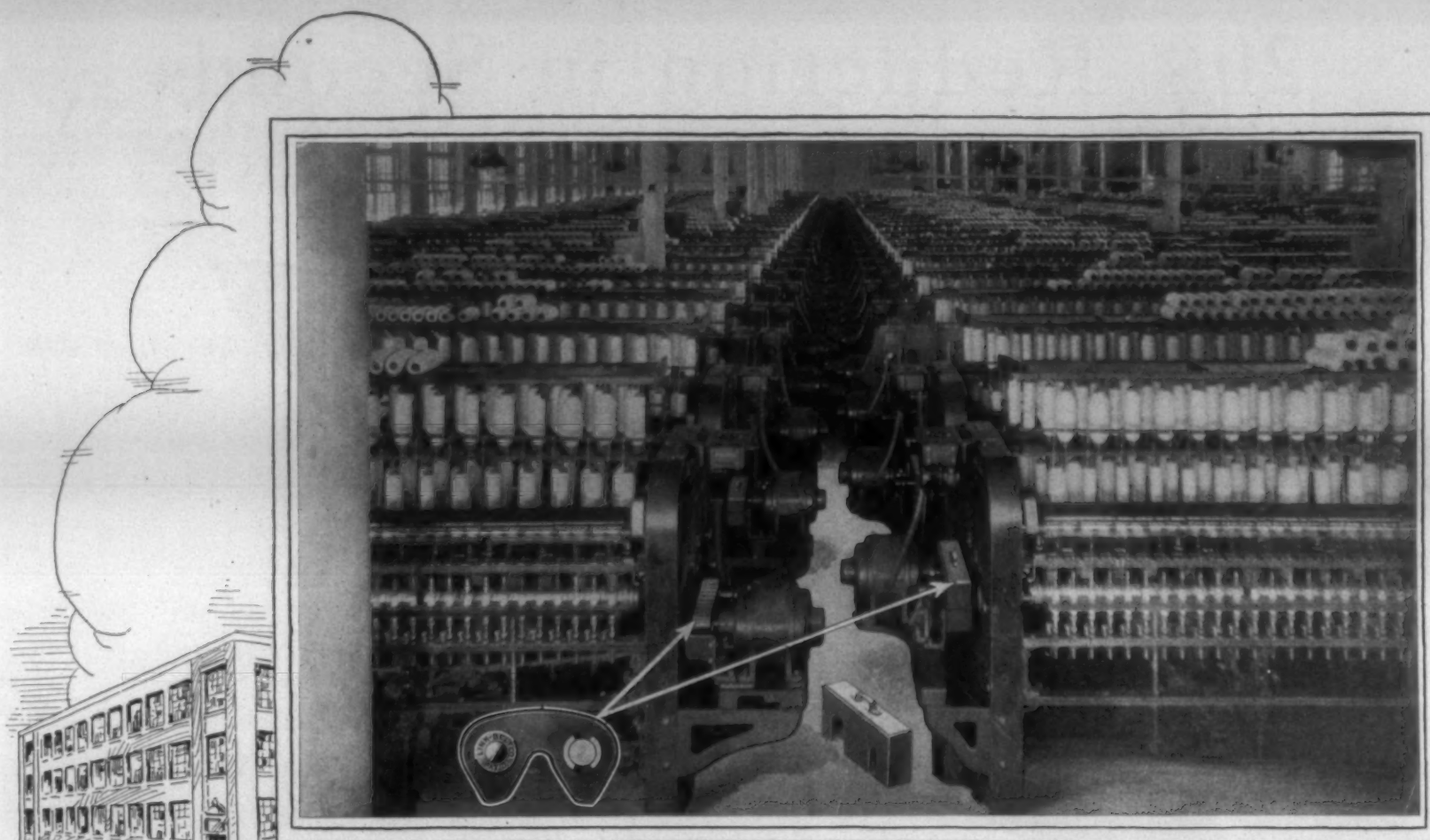
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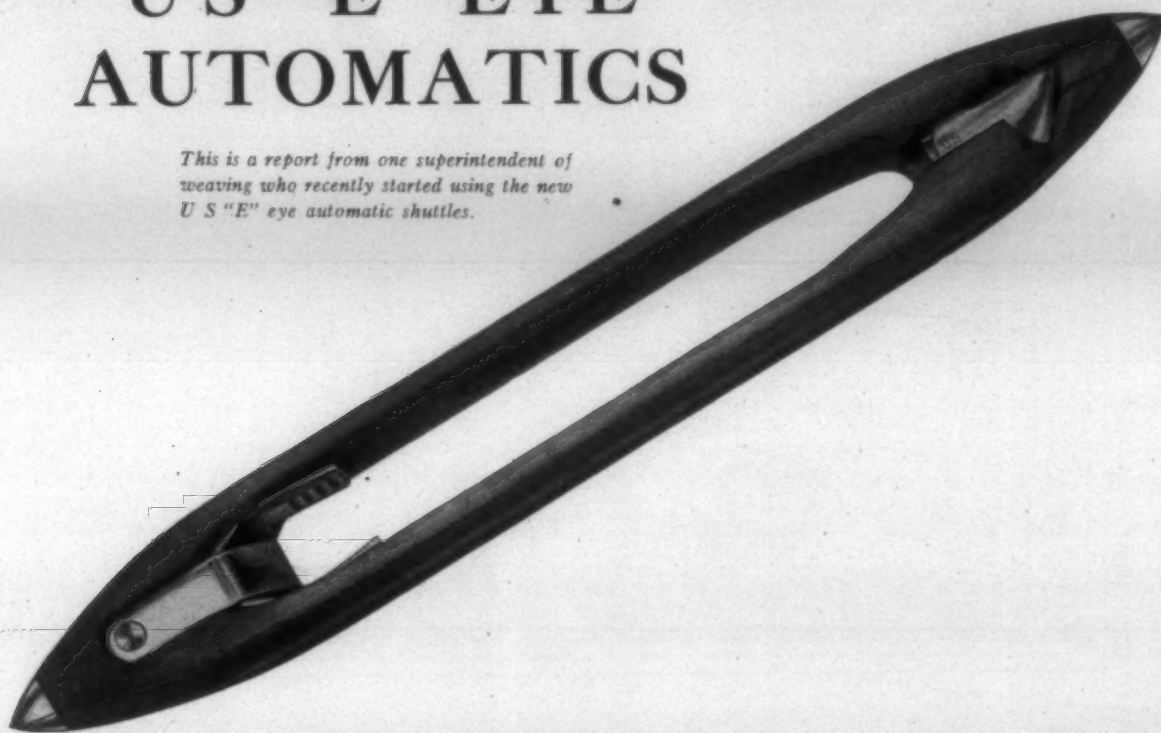
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Over 30,000 "E" eye automatics are now running. Since we put these eyes on the market, over **eighty** mills have unqualifiedly approved and adopted U S "E" eye Automatic Shuttles for all replacements.

Send a sample shuttle showing your size, together with a filled bobbin of the coarsest yarn you are now running, and write, wire, or 'phone for yours today.

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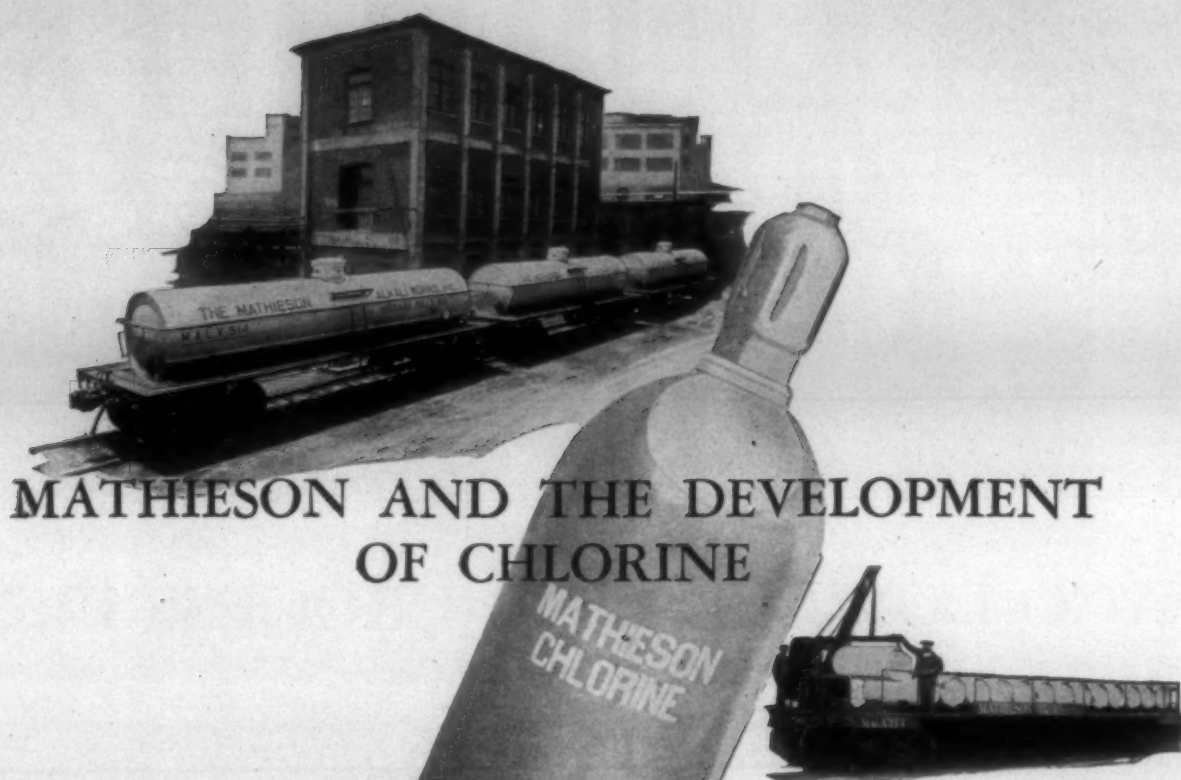
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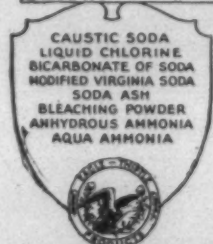
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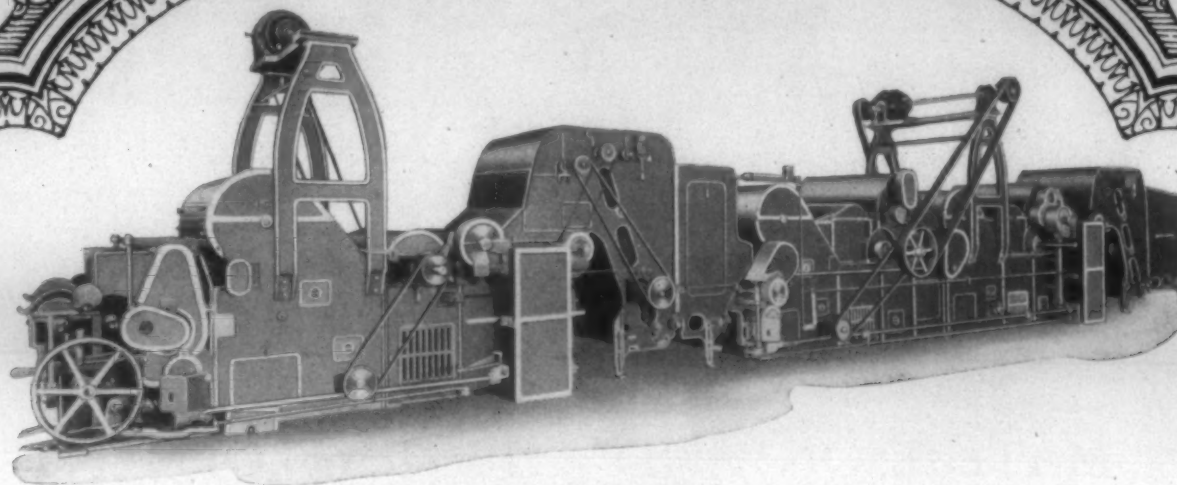
Today, Liquid Chlorine has developed into an industrial commodity which is used by the thousands of tons every year and which represents a capital investment of millions of dollars in plant and container equipment. And Mathieson, as the largest shipper of Liquid Chlorine in the world, offers the utmost in equipment—from single-unit and multiple-unit tank cars to 100 and 150 lb. cylinders—for adequately serving every class of Chlorine consumer.

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CHARLOTTE, N. C.

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SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

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NUMBER 21

The Importance Of Being Honest

Editorial Note—This article reprinted from the Textile Journal of Australia deals with a problem which is not unknown in the United States, that of giving preference to imported articles.

THERE is an old and well tested proverb anent rushing in where angels fear to tread, and which, it may seem to many who will read this article, the writer would have done well to ponder. And yet—and yet—as a mere consumer, perhaps, one sees many questions of supply from an angle very different from that to which the manufacturer is accustomed. It may not be amiss, therefore, for one totally unacquainted with the technique of manufacturing or with the psychology of salesmanship to air a few notions that not a few Australians are turning over in their minds in these days. If one attempts to give the argument a bias towards the textile trade the ostensible purpose of this journal must be my excuse; but it applies equally well to many other branches of our national industry.

The Australian manufacturer of textiles, and especially of woolen textiles, is, in sober fact, on the horns of a dilemma. He has, on the one hand, to overcome the well known and undeniably powerful prejudices that exist against the article produced at home. He has accepted for so long the alleged point of view of the consumer, as interpreted by the retailer, that use has become second nature; and preference for the imported goods has been strengthened by the failure to assert the good qualities of the domestic product. On the other hand, he fears the possible loss of trade that an honest declaration concerning the country or origin of the goods may entail, and the spectre of diminished demand stalks ever alongside him.

Long enough ago that shrewd American and man of business, Henry W. Shaw, more familiarly known as Josh Billings, sketched a modus operandi when faced by dilemmas of this kind. "I alwus avoid them if possible," he said, "but when possibility gives out, mi rule iz to shut both eyes, and fite both prongs with mi whole grit. Nine times out of ten this will smash a dilemma, an dit iz alwus a good fite if yu git licked in the tenth. Ye kant argy or reason with the horn of a dilemma; the only way is tew advance in

and fight for the gross amount." In the matter of labeling the goods made in the Commonwealth it seems to the layman that it was high time that our manufacturers took their courage in both hands and insisted on the clear and adequate branding of all goods produced in this country. In short, what is wanted is a "good fite for the gross amount."

And this statement is made quite irrespective of the merits or demerits of our thoroughgoing policy of protection. We have heard so often of South Australian olive oil and Victorian whiskey and other things being exported in bulk and coming back at enhanced prices, due, no doubt, to the greater maturity, but labelled as "best Italian" or "finest old Scotch," or what not, that it has become a kind of certificate of Australian stupidity that we permit such practices to continue. But the customs connected with the retailing of Australian woolens and worsteds are even more senseless and dishonest. There are still very many people in business who believe that honesty is the best policy, and my purpose is to indicate some of the ways in which Australian manufacturers are doing harm to themselves and their businesses and, incidentally, penalizing many thousands of Australian consumers, who are ready and willing to buy Australian-made cloth.

In the first place, the prime objective of a protective policy is to enable home industries to find their feet. And in the manufacture of woolen textiles surely there can be little doubt that the stage of infancy is passing rapidly. The many factories in the Commonwealth, complete with up-to-date equipment, that are engaged in this branch of manufacture are witnesses to the sturdy attempt that has been made to acclimatize this industry. From visits to these mills and from many conversations with both workmen and managers who have spent the best part of a lifetime in Britain acquiring the technique of woolen manufacture, and from ocular demonstration of the exquisite cloths that are being turned out, one can no longer doubt that we are fully capable of "delivering the goods." But when one wishes to acquire a suit of these materials in the customary way through the medium of the tailor

the better quality Australian serge, tweed or worsted is conspicuous by its absence. This attitude of the wholesaler and the retailer towards the very real desire to give the best Australian cloth a trial is in the highest degree dishonest and deplorable. Dishonest because the manufacturer takes the protection afforded by the tariff, but fails to give the quid pro quo by genuine effort to market the goods for what they are—in short, by failing to consolidate his position. Deplorable because there is a more or less tacit agreement to deceive the consumer, who, in the last analysis, forms the real protection for any Australian industry.

There can be, I think, no serious objection to the statement that the practice of selling our best goods as British is almost universal. Consider the first and most obvious effect of this practice on the mind of the consumer. He sees only the lower grades of cloth marketed as Australian, and thereby he is strengthened in his opinion that we are unable to produce anything but goods of the "shoddy" class. A vigorous demand for Australian weaves can never develop while this situation endures. Quite the contrary. So long as it persists, so long will the prejudice against Australian textiles grow and strengthen. The best form of protection any industry can acquire is that which arises from a reputation for honest service and business integrity, and our textile manufacturers are doing less than nothing towards acquiring a reputation that will be their insurance against the vagaries of industry. For unless this reputation is built up in times of comparative prosperity how can any sort of a demand arise to carry the firm through times of depression? The experience gained in marketing proprietary lines in Australia proves over and over again the soundness of this view. A producer does his business a positive disservice when he fails to ensure that the consumer knows precisely what he is getting when he purchases a suit length or a pair of socks, or what not; but the harm he does himself and his customer is as nothing to the mischief done to national industry.

Sir. E. J. P. Benn, in the "Confessions of a Capitalist," has some very pertinent comment to make on busi-

ness honesty. "The consumer hardly exists in our minds," he says. "We have bandied and misused the word 'service' until we have forgotten its meaning. We must recognize the essential truth that any work to be successful in this world must bring satisfaction to both buyer and seller—to the consumer as well as to the producer." This is the matured judgment of a successful entrepreneur, who found that any other policy but honest service never paid in any business with which he was acquainted. As things stand in the Australian textile trade there cannot be much pretence at satisfaction either way.

Now, assuming that you agree with any point of view as a consumer, what are the possible steps to recover our lost integrity as producers? In what way can we ensure that the consumer can get the best that Australia produces in the first place, and that the label, "Made in Australia," will be a certificate of worth and a brand of honest workmanship in the second? Disregard for a moment all the threadbare arguments, such as that what I am advocating is not expedient, that it is not practical politics, or that the "trade is against it." It is my belief that none of them would prove more than a mere bogey in any case. A solid assertion to the contrary, a joint declaration by all manufacturers that Australian goods must be sold as such, is, in the opinion of many good judges, neither impractical nor inexpedient. It could become so only if the consumer refused to buy when faced with the honest declaration that the goods were Australian, and that the product was, to use a literary metaphor, a "signed article." The risk, if risk there is, would prove a mere nothing against the real gain in honesty and the improvement in standard by virtue of the fact that you were publishing a signed article in place of an anonymous libel.

The first and most obvious step lies in the direction of educating the consumer to the real merit of Australian cloth. The main difficulty is to get him to try the thing once. If the goods are not what they are represented to be we have no right to pretend any longer that we are efficient manufacturers; and the sooner we leave the business of tex-

(Continued on Page 34)

Manufacturing Novelty Shirt Goods

By Colombo

THE quality of men's shirtings has improved very much during the past five years, this improvement being due in a great measure to the improvements in finishing cloth, and also to the dyeing of yarn and cloth which has also shown large improvement. The quality of yarn entering into this cloth is today better than ever, and this may be due partly to the larger competition in these lines of fabrics also to that fact that even yarn makes a large difference in the finish of a piece of goods as finished today. Possibly the fact that in most all colored lines where dyed and bleached yarn was used the cloth did not take a mercerized finish because of harder twist in the filling to facilitate handling, make the cloth somewhat less desirable than at present. The fact is that yarn can be dyed fast colors which will stand bleaching, and that then a cloth can be made up as a regular colored shirting using grey or unbleached yarn for the rest of the warp and soft twist grey or unbleached filling, and when the cloth is woven it is bleached which, of course, makes the grey yarn white, but does not affect the dyed yarn, and then it is mercerized which gives the filling a sheen which makes the cloth more desirable. It can be seen that by using grey soft twist filling a better mercerized finish will result, because in the mercerizing process a soft twist yarn mercerizes better, and, of course, grey yarn which is not handled can be used softer twisted than bleached yarn.

The process of mercerizing cloth consists of immersion in caustic soda and at the same time keeping the tension as much as possible on the filling or cloth width. If the tension was not tight, the cloth when passed into the liquid would shrink and there would be no lustre, and the reason the tension is placed on the filling in this particular instance is because the filling is made soft twisted, and this takes the finish better than the warp. In some lines of fabrics the tension is placed on the warp, especially such cloths as mercerized poplins. The reason this is done is because the warp is made of two ply soft twist yarn.

One feature which appears in this cloth is not noticeable with other colors of dyed yarn. With an ordinary magnifying glass may be seen what are called black hairs which project off the back, fast colored yarn.

In many cases this black yarn has made much trouble for the mills in cloth rejections, for in most cases the cloth will be full of these hairs alongside the black yarn, although in this cloth the amount of these hairs is about as small as possible. For the above reason mills have been forced to use as good black yarn as is possible in this class of fabric, and in many cases it has been necessary to use fine two ply yarn wherever a black color was used. It has been a practice to use black combed yarn for stripes in carded colored yarn shirtings, for these

black hairs, which, of course, are more prominent in carded yarn, would in many cases spoil the fabric. With medium dark colors this effect is not noticeable, although these hairs are present, but because of their fineness and because they do not so strongly contrast with the white ground, they are not noticeable to any extent, and certainly not enough to hurt the general appearance of the cloth in most cases.

One thing which hurts the wearing qualities of most all shirtings is the presence of hard cords in the pattern. When the cloth is ironed out there is a tendency to cut the filling, and this soon makes the cloth split on the cords, and so renders a shirt useless before it is actually worn very long. Shirtings in many cases would not be made in attractive patterns if it were not for the touch of variety, which are added by the addition of a few cords. Nearly the same effect is produced by very narrow satin stripes and the wearing qualities of a shirting with satin stripes cords is largely improved.

It is to be noticed in many shirtings that the warp is usually of fine yarns relatively speaking, in comparison with the filling. These facts are brought about in the construction of the cloth so that the finish will be better when mercerized, and another fact which helps in this direction is soft twist in the filling, and in many cases, the use of Egyptian cotton which possibly takes mercerization somewhat better than many grades of American cotton.

The grey counts on some of these cloths are as follows: 60x72, with 40-1 warp and 30-1 filling, 60x60, with 50-1 and 35-1 filling, and there are many variations from these constructions both in yarn and count, but the warp is almost always of finer yarn, and the filling of coarser soft twist filling.

In weaving cloths such as this it is necessary that care be exercised by the loom fixers or else the take-up on the light beams is liable to be large, and this will make an entirely different looking piece of cloth, and in most cases spoil the effect. The above is not so likely to happen if single yarn is used, but when two ply is used, much more care is necessary as the stiffness of the yarn is liable to help make loops, and a large take-up, thereby making a bad looking fabric in many cases. Cloth has been noticed in the stores where this effect has approached a regular seersucker effect, and then when more tension has been applied, the effect has entirely disappeared in the cloth.

The expense of making these cloths is rather high, because of the fact that having a high number of picks, the production is rather slow, and this makes the weaving and other charges greater. The cost of finishing this sort of fabric is not high, as it has only to be bleached when woven and then mercerized, and it is much easier and cheaper

to bleach and mercerize cloth than than it is to handle yarn in the same manner.

If the filling is made well on these cloths, the result is likely to appear well, as the filling covers up a certain extent of the warp yarn, although a warp as fine as the one we are considering has to be good yarn to stand the beating up of so many picks.

These cloths are about 32 inches wide when finished, and as they shrink about 2 inches in finishing and 1 1/4 to 2 inches in weaving, we have from the finished counts of 72 in the warp the following:
 $32:35.75::x:72=\text{about } 64$
 $64 \div 2 = 32$ reed to be used
 $32 \times 35\% = 1144$ total dents
 $1144 - 16 = 1128$ dents inside selvage.

By comparison we find the cords are reeded 1 in a dent, while all the other yarn is reeded 2 in a dent, and then by laying out the pattern we find that there are 60 dents in a repeat of the pattern, so we have:
 $1128 \div 18 = 62$ repeats + 48 dents over.

In balancing this pattern we find that with 48 dents over we will have one cord next the selvage on one side and none on the other, so to make the two exact we will use only 47 dents over and then the pattern will balance.

These fabrics look well so long as they will hold together, for the fibre has undergone a change, and the nice glossy appearance will not wash out as in some fabrics, but the wearing value of these cloths do not compare with a well mercerized two ply warp poplin, although, of course, both cloths have individual uses where the other cannot be used.

Mercerization makes the cotton fibre, which is a flat twisted tube, swell up and become rather round, and takes out of the fibre the crinkle so that it is like a small glass rod. This gives the fibre its lustre. In mercerizing cloth by some methods care has to be exercised or else the cloth is likely to split because of the tension which are mercerized. Cloth with soft twist filling, of course, is not likely to wear as well as if the filling were harder twisted, but what is sacrificed in wearing qualities is more than made up in the improved looks of the cloth because of the mercerizing process.

Large profits have been realized from the sale of these cloths, as there is a good profit per yard, and the yards produced have been larger than in many other lines of fancy cloths.

Direct Colors On Rayon Classified By Exhaustion Speeds

Leaflets describing twelve new dye products developed by Newport Chemical Works, Inc., and containing swatch bows showing the shades of these colors on various materials have been issued by the manufac-

turers. Accompanying these leaflets is another on which Newport direct colors are classified by their speeds of exhaustion from the dye bath. This latter information is of valuable aid in the proper selection of colors for use in combination shades on rayon.

The procedure in obtaining the information as to exhaustion speeds is as follows: The dye bath is prepared using 1 per cent color and 10 per cent Glauber salt. The dye bath should be equal in volume to forty times the weight of the material. It is brought to 160 degrees F., and carefully maintained at this temperature throughout the testing. A piece of goods is entered and run for five minutes. It is then removed, and four successive pieces entered, each being dyed for five minutes at 160 degrees F. A dyeing for comparison is also run for thirty minutes at 160 degrees F.

Five of the new colors described in the leaflets are members of the Anthrene series. They are: Anthrene Bordeaux B Paste, Anthrene Brown RA Paste, Anthrene Orange RC Paste, Anthrene Brilliant Blue R Paste and Anthrene Yellow AG Double Paste. The Bordeaux B Paste is described as being suitable for dyeing cotton and rayon, either as a self color or in combination with other vat colors of similar properties, and as possessing very good general fastness. Anthrene Brown R Paste is of interest for the production of brown and tan shades on cotton and rayon for draperies, upholstery, etc., and is said to have exceptional general fastness, especially to light. The Orange RC Paste, it is claimed, is characterized by somewhat superior light fastness to the Anthrene Golden Orange brands and to possess in addition all the characteristic fastness of the vat dyestuffs. Anthrene Brilliant Blue R Paste is of value for dyeing of cotton in all stages of manufacture, and is also recommended highly for dyeing of rayon.

The remaining eight colors for which leaflets have been issued are: Newport Fast Chrome Brown PG, Newport Acid Anthraquinone Blue SKY, Newport Acid Anthraquinone Violet R, Newport Rhodamine B Extra, Newport Light Fast Wool Red BL Conc., Newport Light-Fast Yellow 5GL and Newport Diazo Fast Blue NA.

The Fast Chrome Brown PG can be applied by the afterchrome, chromate and chrome bottom methods on wool in all stages of manufacture. In every respect, it is stated, its fastness properties are excellent. Silk threads in worsted piece goods are left unstained.

The new Acid Anthraquinone Blue SKY is also described as a color of interest for the dyeing of wool in all stages of manufacture because of its fastness to light, stoving and crocking. The Anthrene Yellow AG Double Paste produces from cold vats a bright greenish shade of yellow claimed to be of very good general fastness. It is recommended for cotton, rayon and pure silk.



Trouble Shootin'

When mill production slows down and tie-ups begin to cut into profits, it may be that part of the trouble, at least, is due to old fashioned, inefficient methods of cleaning bobbins.

Termaco Roving Bobbin Cleaners not only insure a steady flow of perfectly cleaned, smooth, uncut bobbins, but also eliminate the need of reworking roving waste.

Roving waste is carded off, not cut off. Every bit of the waste is removed. It is

ready for mixing with raw cotton stocks without further attention!

Equally important, Termacos take the burden of bobbin cleaning off the spinners and allow them to give their undivided attention to keeping ends up. Roving waste can be controlled at all times and excessive waste traced directly to the person responsible.

Termacos speed up production, prolong the life of bobbins, and cut labor cost.

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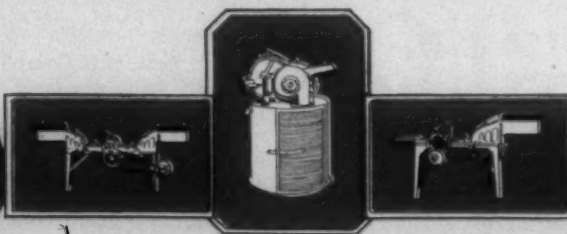
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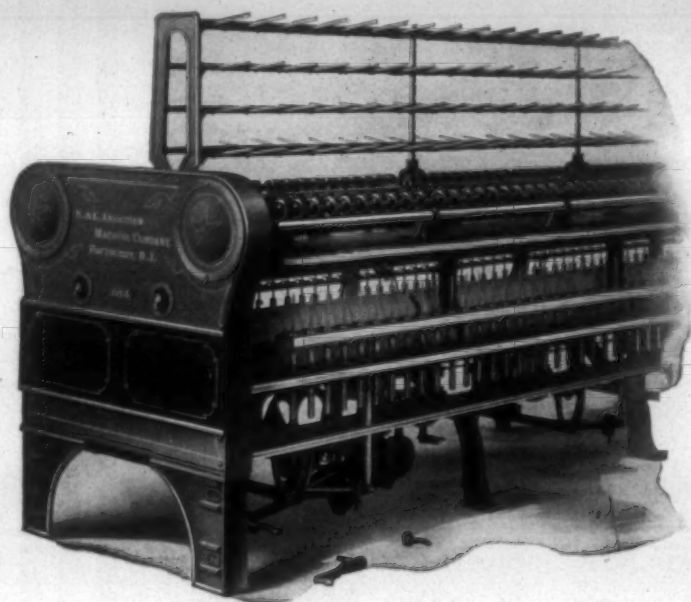
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The illustration above shows the Head End Section of our Improved Twister. This machine, like our Spinning Frame, is of Heavy Construction, which insures light running and reduces vibration and cost of upkeep. We build these machines in all Gauges and for any number of ply with either Band or Tape Drive. There are many distinctive features in our machine which we describe in a Special Bulletin.

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Atlanta, Ga.

Cannon Mill Stock Oversubscribed

New York.—The National City Company last Friday announced oversubscription of the issue of 187,378 shares of Cannon Mills Company at \$48 a share. The company has acquired through consolidation all assets of the Cannon Manufacturing Company and eight other predecessor companies engaged in manufacture of cotton towels, yarns, tire fabrics, sheetings, rayon fabrics. The Cannon Mills Company has acquired more than 95 per cent of the capital stock of Cannon Mills, Inc., a sales organization. Stock offered was purchased from the estate of J. W. Cannon, deceased, and does not represent any new financing by Cannon Mills Company.

Report on Earnings.

In connection with the offering of common shares, it is reported that the consolidated net income of the predecessor companies and Cannon Mills, Inc., on the basis of complete acquisition of the common stock of Cannon Mills, Inc., has been as follows for the last six calendar years: 1922, \$4,094,547; 1923, \$3,562,552; 1924, \$2,542,995; 1925, \$3,621,959; 1926, \$4,540,641; 1927, \$3,963,912.

"In spite of lower prices which have prevailed during the current year, net income for five months ended May 31, 1928, is estimated at about \$1,325,000," according to C. A. Cannon, president. A new towel mill equipped with 53,000 spindles and 1,250 looms, has recently been completed and should substantially increase the earning power of the enterprise.

It is intended that the company inaugurate the payment of dividends on the common stock at the rate of \$2.80 per share per annum, payable in equal quarterly instalments on Jan. 1, April 1, July 1 and October 1.

On the basis of a pro forma consolidated balance sheet of Cannon Mills Co. and Cannon Mills, Inc. (assuming complete acquisition of the common stock of Cannon Mills, Inc.), prepared from the consolidated balance sheet of the predecessor companies and Cannon Mills, Inc., as of December 31, 1927, and adjusted to allow for retirement of preferred stock outstanding at that date, current assets amount to \$19,686,652, equivalent to more than 7½ times current liabilities, and the net current assets amount to \$17,082,699. Current assets include \$8,739,261 of cash and readily marketable securities, and \$5,689,623 of receivables, net of reserve. Based on present quotations for the readily marketable securities, the net current assets amount to over \$18,500,000, equivalent to \$42 per spindle and over \$18 per share of common stock.

New Mill Completed.

Plant, property, machinery, etc., is carried on the pro forma balance sheet at \$13,038,833, equivalent to about \$30 per spindle, which is substantially below the real value of these assets. The company has just completed a 53,000 spindle mill (exclusive of bleaching equipment), at a cost of approximately \$3,000,000, or about \$56 per spindle.

Capitalization of the company consists of 1,000,000 shares of common, 1,100,000 shares being authorized; 6,983,200 shares of Cannon Mills Co. no par common stock (of the total of 1,000,000 shares) are reserved for exchange for 4,060 shares of Cannon Mills, Inc., stock, the holders of which have not as yet deposited their stock for exchange. The company has no funded debt outstanding and has no preferred stock outstanding other than 5,345 shares thereof which will be called for redemption on September 30, 1928.

Application will be made to list the common stock of Cannon Mills Co. on the New York Stock Exchange.

Cotton Consumption Lower

Washington, D. C. — Cotton consumed during June totalled 510,535 bales of lint and 63,587 of linters, the Census Bureau announced, compared with 577,710 of lint and 62,020 of linters in May this year and 659,841 of lint and 70,055 of linters in June last year.

In consuming establishments 1,158,531 bales of lint and 182,632 of linters, compared with 1,331,135 and 211,580 on May 31 this year and 1,549,475 and 216,015 on June 30 last year.

In public storage and at compresses 1,645,971 bales of lint and 53,580 of linters compared with 2,305,366 and 59,504 on May 31 this year and 2,181,509 and 58,783 on June 30 last year. Imports for June totalled 14,587 bales compared with 19,078 in May this year and 37,078 in June last year.

Exports for June totalled 457,781 bales including 13,613 bales of linters compared with 591,345 and 12,942 in May this year and 481,943 and 13,462 in June last year.

Cotton spindles active during June numbered 28,624,488 compared with 29,060,360 in May this year and 32,756,862 in June last year.

Start Work on Rayon Plant

Rome, Ga.—Work on the foundation of the new acetate and viscose yarn plant of the American Chatillon Corporation has been begun, and David Low, resident engineer for Lockwood, Greene & Co., is in charge of construction. Associated with Mr. Low is Harold Hunter, both of the New York city branch of the company, who will establish offices on the site of the plant.

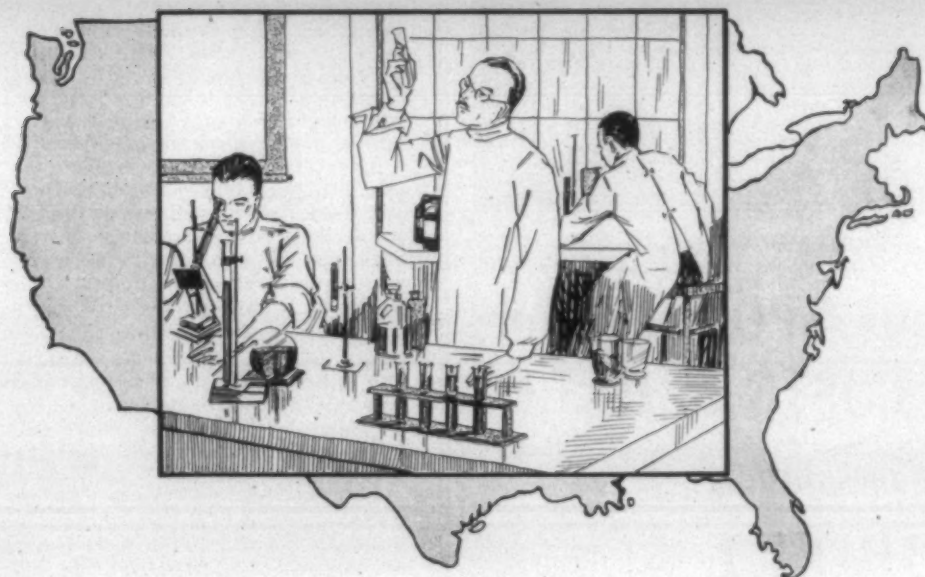
The grading done by the Nichols Contracting Company of Atlanta is completed. The contract for the foundation work was to let the A. K. Adams Company of Atlanta. The grading contract called for the construction of an earthen trestle for a railroad spur. Two other spurs will be completed at a later date.

With the actual excavation for the foundation beginning, it is the opinion of the engineers that concrete will be poured within a few days. The entire foundation work should be completed within 30 days, it is said.

Work will be rushed along on the right half of the plant first, the power house and machine shop.



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In the seven AKCO laboratories now in operation, trained technical men pursue a constant course of research and study in connection with mill and factory requirements. The accrued knowledge of mill difficulties and corrective measures thus obtained is directly reflected in the adaptability of AKCO products.

Bring your own difficulties to an AKCO laboratory. There is one near you—a completely equipped, capably manned trouble-station which has, in addition, the cooperation of our central, New York laboratory on the more wrinkly difficulties. Use AKCO service. And the next time you order raw materials remember to *Get It From Klipstein*.

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AKCO PRODUCTS

CHEMICALS — DYESTUFFS — OILS — SIZES — FINISHES — WAXES



Abbott Circulating Spindle Winder in Operation

REDUCE your SPOOLING or WINDING COSTS to HALF

by installing

ABBOTT CIRCULATING SPINDLE WINDERS

The spindles with Automatic Threading Tensions and conveniently arranged Spindle and Bobbin Peg move steadily at a fixed rate of speed past the operator who needs only to put a bobbin on the peg and tie in as the spindle goes by.

Supply of Bobbins is at one point within easy reach of Operator who may sit down on the job if she wants to.

Floor space is reduced and Power is Low.

Any size yarn can be wound from over end from bobbins onto either Cheeses or Cones.

Send for Bulletin No. 101 and let us show you one of these winders in operation.

ABBOTT MACHINE COMPANY

WILTON, NEW HAMPSHIRE

Bleaching Cotton Warps and Yarn

WHAT is in view in bleaching will control such matters as the strength of the bleaching liquor used in boiling, the strength of the chemicking liquor, etc. That is, we use strong solutions when a "full bleach" is in contemplation, and weaker liquors when something less is in view.

Physical Preparation of Material

When hanks of cotton yarn are to be bleached, they are prepared by first lacing the individual hanks and then securing them together in such a way as to produce a long chain of hanks. The hanks may be put into a chain either by linking one to another or tying them one to another, end to end.

If the material to be bleached is in the form of warps, we may use a special machine to make them into kind of loose braid. The machine provides a movement similar to that of a crochet needle when manipulated by hand, and thus gets the warps into a manageable condition.

However, hanks are sometimes bleached in 10-pound bundles. They are then often shifted by hand. Bleaching nets or loosely woven bags may be employed to keep the yarn in bundles.

The Kier

The bleaching may be carried out in an open or a closed kier. Naturally, when a closed kier is employed and the internal heat brought up to points much in excess of 212 deg. F., we may expect to expedite the bleaching operation.

Whether the kier ranks as an open or a closed kier, it is desirable to cover the work boiling in order to prevent the cotton from the effects of the air.

The time required for kier boiling varies from 5 to 10 hours. The precise length of the periods turns on such matters as the completeness of the bleach wanted, the question whether the temperature is brought to points above 212 deg., the strength of the solution in which the goods are boiled, and so on.

Washing.

When the boiling has come to an end, we leave the cotton in the kier and circulate a supply of hot water through it. Next, cold water is poured through. This double washing, first with hot and then with cold water, is the operation which follows upon boiling.

The Kier Liquor

The liquor used in the kier for the boiling out consists of a solution of one or two alkalies. That is to say, we may prepare the liquor for 120 pounds of cotton by dissolving in plain water from 3 to 5 pounds of anhydrous carbonate of soda (soda ash) or from 2½ to 3½ pounds of caustic soda or suitable quantities of both the soda ash and the caustic soda. In the event that both alkalies are to be used together, we employ from 2 to 3 pounds of soda ash and from 1½ to 2½ pounds of caustic soda.

The next operation consists of washing with hot and then with cold water as has already been mentioned.

Sometimes, it may be advisable at this point, prior to actual bleaching, to give the boiled out and washed cotton a slight souring and a subsequent washing. This preliminary to bleaching may be found advantageous when we are dealing with Egyptian cotton or with yarns that have been hard twisted.

The Bleaching

A chemicking solution is prepared in a suitable cistern. The goods may then be treated in this bath for 2 or 3 hours. The liquor may properly have a strength of 1½-2½ deg. Twaddell. It is prepared with bleaching powder.

We may chemick yarn by hanging the material on suitable sticks. When it is thus arranged, we may warm up the solution gradually to 100-120 deg. F. during a treatment lasting 1 hour.

Concluding Operations

We now wash the cotton to get rid of the bleaching solution adhering to the fiber. This washing may last 1 hour.

Next, we proceed to sour the goods, a period of 1 to 2 hours being allotted to this operation. The souring is done with a dilute solution of acid, either sulphuric or hydrochloric being employed. The acid solution should have a strength of 1 deg. or 2 deg. Tw.

The yarn is now washed, first in the cistern and then in the machines in order to get rid of all excess acid. In order to make sure that the acid has been fully dealt with, we give the cotton an alkaline treatment. We employ a weak solution of soda ash or of soda ash and soap.

Bluing may be carried out in the alkaline bath.

The Final Washing

The final washing presented above is an important operation. It may be carried out by hand or with the aid of a special apparatus.

Wash stocks is the name of an old type of machine used for washing. In this apparatus, the yarn is hammered with wooden hammers. There is also an appliance in which wooden fallers are employed, which may be utilized to do the washing.

Whether we use wash stocks or the other apparatus, we may do both washing and bluing at one and the same time. Under these conditions, the well or trough of the machine is supplied with a soap solution in which has been dissolved a proper amount of Ultramarine, Indigo-Carmine, Methyl Violet, or some similar dyestuff. There are still other apparatus for the washing of bleached yarn. Thus, there are machines, in which the hanks are placed on revolving copper or porcelain spools and which may or may not be equipped with squeeze rolls.

Repetition of Bleaching

If a very fine white is desired, it may prove necessary to repeat the chemicking and souring, together with the presented washings. Egyptian yarn is nearly always bleached twice.

In the first boil out, "Caustic soda lye up to 2 deg. Tw. may be used,

soda ash of about the same strength is employed in the second boil."

If the yarn is to be dyed, then soda ash only should be used for boiling. The reason here turns, it would appear, upon the probability that the use of the caustic soda would tend to make the dyeing uneven.

It seems that there is some reason to expect, in the event of the bleaching operation having been carried out in the best way, that both warp and weft yarns will be found to possess an increased tensile strength.

When cotton yarn is destined to be dyed a dark shade, it may not seem necessary to boil it with alkali. Water alone may be employed in the boiling. This may be done in open cisterns, but more economically in kiers under a pressure of about 1½-2 atmospheres. As cotton does not wet out easily in water, soda, caustic soda and soap are added to accelerate the thorough boiling and in order to attain a better reaction on the foreign substances in the cotton. Two to three per cent caustic soda (of the weight of the yarn) and small quantities of Turkey Red Oil are generally sufficient.—Richard Cameron, in Textile Colorist.

Women Turning to Cotton

Boston, Mass.—"Women have gone back to cotton with a sigh of relief that it has been made smart because it is such a comfortable fabric," according to the first monthly report of the style advisory board of the National Association of Cotton Manufacturers. "For the first time in the history of civilization," says Mrs. James R. Hooper, Jr., who is chairman of the advisory board, "women are allowed to be both chic and comfortable and it will be hard to persuade them to give up this particular form of freedom."

The report says further: "Cotton made a new place for itself in the big society events this spring. Printed cottons and cotton voile were seen frequently. Lisle sweaters with open fishnet lisle hose to match were very smart. Quilted pique coats for town are decidedly effective. At the Ritz, pique waistcoats were new. Velveteen was highlighted at all the big race meets.

Trend to Square Necks.

"As to the new fashion tendencies it is whispered that square necks will be the new note. Cotton lace in blouses and dresses is predicted for summer. With the lisle stockings here anything in a mesh net like a jersey weave is going to be popular.

"For years women have looked longingly at the perishable chiffon lingerie, but it was too perishable. Now cotton lingerie is becoming the vogue again in new printed dimities and voiles. Millinery is important as it is a definite sign-post of color. The house of Agnes in Paris stresses light gray, soft green, bright red and much black.

"Jewelry will be even more dominant than it was last year. This means the mode is tending toward sophistication and away from the stark simplicity of the last few

years. This should help the manufacturers as it means a greater yardage.

"Paris Favors Black."

"Paris gossip says black leads the colors. Beige is the most important in sportswear. Green is the smartest color. The two-piece costume is almost universal for sports. For formal wear the one-piece dress is smarter.

"The American manufacturers have taken some interesting interpretations from the French. Brown and beige in a golden cast bid highest for popularity. Blues and greens are also highlighted. There are a few strong notes in red, fuchsia and violet. As with the French the color tendency is toward lighter and brighter shades.

"Printed velveteen is being pushed by several American manufacturers and here as in Europe there is every indication of a strong velvet year, both plain and printed and in silk, rayon, cotton backed and velveteen, which is all cotton. By the same rule, velvety pile woolens will also be interesting.

"Besides sportswear, velveteen is being used for evening wraps and in accessories in both bags and shoes. Rubberized velveteen is very popular for raincoats, especially the prints, as a printed fabric does not show water spots.

"Clothes carry out the modern idea of eliminating all unnecessary details just as in our houses we have done away with bric-a-brac, lace doilies, etc., and are trying to do away with coal and the ice man.

"Fashion magazines and the shops have sold the idea to women that the most practical and economical method of dressing is to plan the wardrobe properly each season. It costs no more to buy an ensemble that matches with all the accessories, if it is well planned.

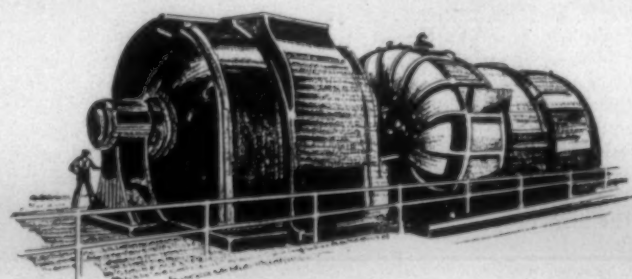
"The scheme has worked to such an extent that the department stores find their first sales have increased and that their bargain sales have proved much less interesting to the shoppers.

"The average woman is too busy to go shopping in the aimless way that she used to. Now she wants to put her wardrobe in order, put the subject out of her mind with the consciousness that she is well dressed and turn her attention to business. For this reason, the models are designed with the view of having as little mending and refurnishing to do as possible.

"In the same spirit, she selects a model which is suited for her type, and makes it in three or four different colors. She knows by bitter experience that the most expensive clothes are those that one never wants to wear and she chooses fabrics that are really practical.

"It is now chic to be practical. Pique, dimity and printed lawns have been to the fore all over the country. Organdie dresses are very smart for evening. They look right for the hiatus that daylight saving creates. Sleeveless tennis dresses in pique are important. One wouldn't think of playing tennis in silk hose, it might be cotton or lisle. The printed fabric shoes are the last touch for hot summer days."

A Greater Factor of Safety In TURBINE OPERATION



A TURBINE OIL as it circulates through the turbine system picks up water, air, iron oxide and other impurities which are churned into the oil. If the oil is inferior, the high temperature, the excessive speed of the shaft and other contributing causes will then cause it to break down. This forms a sludge which deposits in the system, increasing the temperature of all turbine bearings. This cuts down the efficiency of the unit and is likely to cause serious trouble.

"Standard" Turbine Oils are manufactured with great care. They resist contamination, and stand up longer — thus providing a greater factor of safety in operation. "Standard" Turbine Oils provide—

1. Lower Friction losses
2. Lower bearing temperatures
3. Rapid removal of heat from bearings
4. Quick cooling of oil in coolers by freedom from sludging
5. Quick separation of oil from water and impurities
6. Better insurance of turbine efficiency through their exceptionally longer life.

Like other "Standard" Mill Lubricants, "Standard" Turbine oils are safest and cheapest per mill hour.



Whenever a product of petroleum is sold under this emblem you can be sure of its uniformity and high quality.

"STANDARD" Lubricants

Today's Methods Make Yesterday's Obsolete

The boiling out of cotton previous to dyeing is rapidly becoming a thing of the past on all classes of cotton fabrics. The trend is distinctly towards the elimination of this preparatory process in the dye-house. Mill men are striving for production, reduction in cost, better dyed and better looking yarn. They are getting more interested in the brightness of the color, the lustre of the yarn and in preserving the original elasticity and life of the cotton. These characteristics are lost when goods are given a severe boil before dyeing with strong alkalis. When goods are given a severe boil before dyeing, during, or after the dyeing, an attempt is made to restore the natural look of the cotton by the use of various finishing materials.

Today, many representative mills are dyeing in the various types of package machines, beam machines and vacuum raw-stock machines without any previous boil-out of the cotton.

All types of colors are dyed in raw-stock machines successfully without boiling out and without the use of glue for retarding. This is of particular advantage in the dyeing of vat colors, where the boiling out and cooling process takes so long. I have seen eight batches of Indanthrene blue produced in a ten hour work-day from a five hundred

By G. S. McCarty, American Aniline & Extract Company, Philadelphia, Pa.

pound vacuum raw-stock machine. The speed with which this type of color can be dyed is amazing.

In package dyeing and on beam machines the most difficult colors are dyed without any previous boil-out or the use of glue. The elimination of glue in the dyeing of vat colors on yarn is a big advantage in itself. I have, time and again, taken colors that the dyer was having considerable trouble with and dyed them successfully without boiling out the cotton. Some mills are eliminating the bleach bottom on dyed yarns because by eliminating the boiling-out process they retain the natural lustre of the cotton and, along with the wetting-out and penetrating agent used, brighten the color and give something of the appearance of bleach bottom dyeing.

There are many who will contend that the boil-out is needed to clean the cotton of waxes, oils and other impurities. The amount of wax and oil in cotton seemingly does not interfere with the penetration of the dyestuff and even dyeing, if the proper method is used. The loss of weight in boiling out, which is put back into the goods after dyeing, by various processes, can generally be saved if the goods are not boiled

out. All mill men know how much they lose in the weight of the cotton during its tenure in the dyehouse.

Dyers of indigo warps are running their warps dry into the cold indigo bath and getting superior results as well as cheaper dyeing than they could by the old method of boiling out and cooling. One large dyer of indigo warps reduced the number of runs from six to three, eliminating the boiling out, cooling and one indigo run. Besides this, he reduced his indigo, caustic, and hydrosulphite approximately ten per cent (10%), to produce the same shade he had been previously getting. They tell me their shade runs closer to standard than they had ever been able to get it previously. That is, the same shade of indigo was produced day in and day out, with but very little deviation. The reduction in the number of runs and elimination of boiling produced a warp that beamed better and made for better weaving. The percentage of broken warps was greatly reduced.

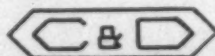
The hosiery dyers are largely adopting this method of dyeing for their cotton and artificial silk hose, although some have to boil out their artificial silk hose because of the

conditioning oil in the silk. But they can eliminate the boil-out by eliminating the type of conditioning oil they are using and getting one that is soluble in hot water.

If space would permit I could give practical formulas, time tested in a number of mills, for all the different types of dyeing machines. The time saved would probably astound a number of dyers who have never tried this method. It generally runs from fifty to one hundred and fifty per cent.

The vast number of wetting-out and penetrating agents on the market today is an indication of the trend of modern dyeing. To anyone doubting the practicability of this method of dyeing I can furnish formulas and the names of a large number of representative mills who have been doing it for some time.

Clinton, S. C. — Construction has started on the new one-story building of the Stutz-Hadfield Silk Corporation at Clinton. It will be 100 by 200 feet, and one story. It will be equipped with 100 new looms, and it is hoped to have the plant in operation during next October, it is said. The building itself will represent an expenditure of \$30,000. The corporation is capitalized at \$200,000. It will spin, weave, and deal in silk, cotton, rayon, and woolsens.



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DIRECT COLORS, Fast to Light and Washing
FAST ACID, CHROME and ALIZARINE COLORS

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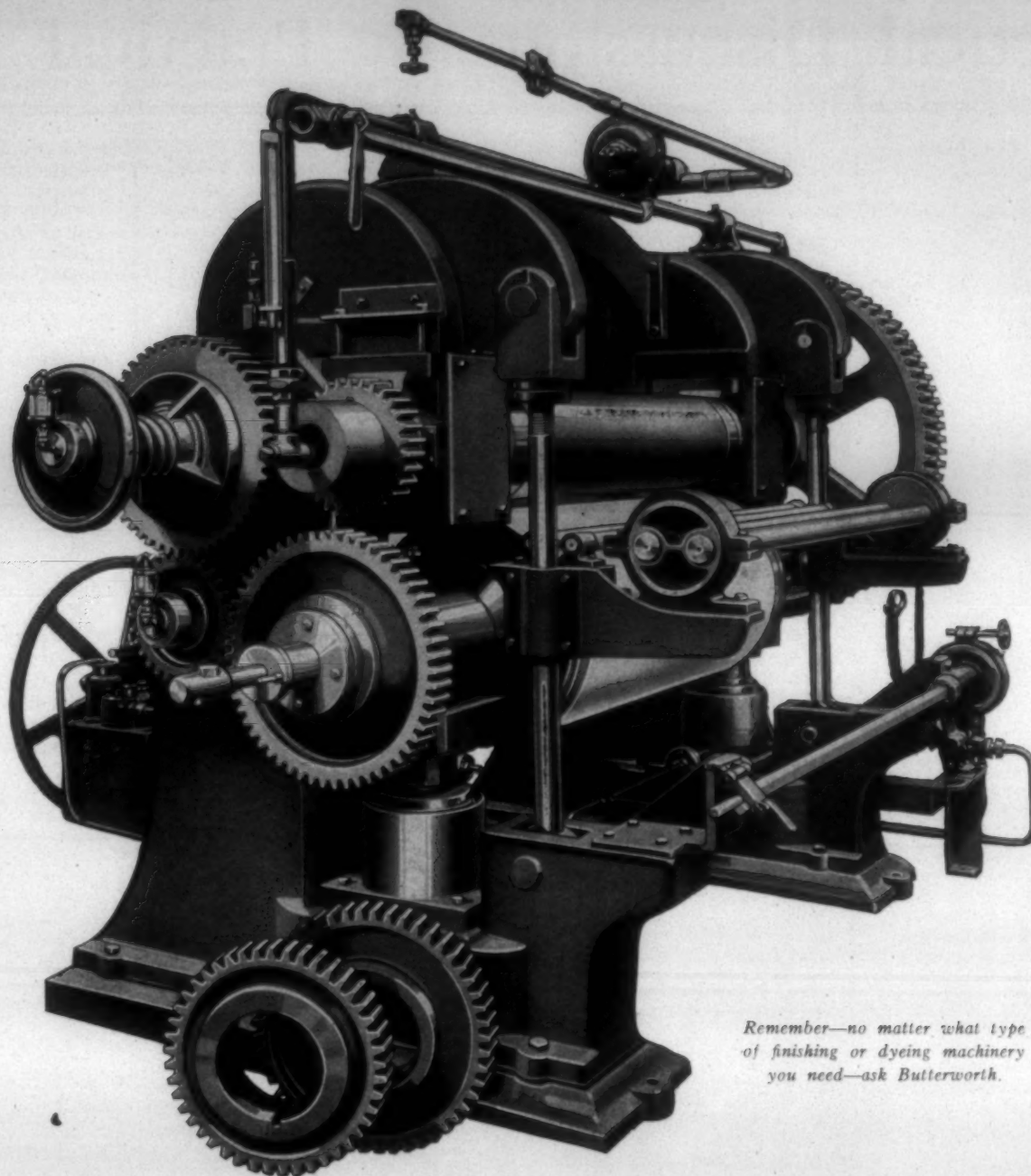
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—being only necessary to change from engraved to plain roll

THIS calender is particularly good for giving a heavy finish to light fabrics—a gas-heated roll and paper bottom roll being used.

Our heaviest type of housings are in this calender. The top roll is steel. It is 12" diameter by 46½" face, bored and arranged to take gas at both ends. It also can be built to take a 26" diameter roll, if desired.

It is equipped with a two-plunger hydraulic pump accumulator, and ram-pump is motor driven.

At entering side is special friction let-off and four polished iron tension bars, special geared winder at delivery side.

This is but one of the machines which have built for the H. W. Butterworth & Sons Company the reputation for making finishing machines that "never wear out."

H. W. BUTTERWORTH & SONS CO.

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Plants at Philadelphia and Bethayres, Pa.

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BUTTERWORTH *Finishing* **MACHINERY**

Practical Discussions By Practical Men

Rule to Obtain Yards Per Pound

Editor:

I would like to secure some good dependable rule to compute the yards per pound for woven cloth. Ark.

Rayon Shiners.

Editor:

I am weaving a nice line of warp striped rayon goods, and I am having a great deal of trouble with shiners. How can shiners be prevented?

Troubled.

Re-setting Spindles.

How often should spindles be re-set, and how long should it take to reset them? Manager.

A Carder Wants Hhelp

Editor:

I wish some practical carder or A-1 grinder to give me some information about how to decrease the fly or cut out so much white cotton from falling in the fly. I have the Saco-Pette card and using this setting on 1½ and 1 inch staple—strict middling. Feed plate 12; licker-in to cylinder 7; mote knives bottom to top 12; and I angle them just a little and have top blade to come flush with bed of card. Licker-in screen to 34 all way around. Cylinder screen at back 17, middle 34, front ½; back plate 17; bottom; 34 top.

My fly is rather heavy for short staple and I wish to decrease this and increase the motes.

Worried.

Answer to Weaver

Editor:

In your issue of the 12th, we note an inquiry signed "Weaver" requesting the size rayon he should use to correspond closely to 38's yarn. We suggest that the best denier for this party to use would be 150, which in yardage would mean approximately 29,764 to the pound. H. S.

Answer to Grinder.

Editor:

I note a question by "Grinder," who wants to know how long to grind a card. No question, to my mind, could be harder to answer. This is because this depends upon so many different conditions. Some cards can be ground in two hours, while some take more than two days — depending altogether upon local conditions. Only genuine grinding experience can determine this important matter. Besides the time that it actually takes to grind a card there are many other duties to be performed in connection there-

The Practical Discussion Department of the Southern Textile Bulletin is open to all readers whether they are interested in seeking information on technical questions or are willing to help "the other fellow" who has experienced trouble in some phase of his work.

The questions and answers are from practical men and have often proved extremely valuable in giving help when it was urgently needed.

The interchange of ideas between superintendents and overseers develops a great deal of worth while information that results in much practical benefit to the men who are concerned with similar problems.

You are invited to make free use of this department and to join in discussing various problems that are mentioned from week to week. Do not hesitate because you do not feel that you are an experienced writer. We will take care of that part of it.—Editor.

with, as follows: The card must be taken down, re-set, and set up. If the top flats require resetting this is a long part of the re-setting job. The grinding machine must be cleaned, set into place, taken down, and kept in repair.

Now I will mention why nobody can satisfactorily answer the question, "How long it takes to grind a card?" Here is the list upon which the grinding time begins.

1. Kind of clothing.
2. Age of clothing.
3. Condition of clothing.
4. Competency of card strippers.
5. Light or heavy carding.
6. Long or short draft.
7. Experience or competency of grinders.
8. Damaged cards.
9. Kind of cotton used.
10. Climatic conditions.
11. Age of carding machines.
12. Equipped with Duplex cleaners or not.
13. Equipped with self-strippers or not.
14. Vacuum or hand stripped.
15. Kind of foundation upon which cards stand.
16. Make of card.
17. How often ground.
18. Policy of the management.

All of the above difference conditions have an important bearing upon the actual time it will take to grind a card.

Expert Grinder.

Answer to Weaver.

Editor:

Looking up Weaver's inquiry regarding matching 38s filling which is 31,920 yards per pound with rayon silk of the same length per pound, beg to advise him to use Rayon No. 140 denier, which will run 31,890 yards per pound. Designer.

Answer to M. N. X.

Editor:

M. N. X. wants information about spinning No. 7.75 from strips with 14.90 turns of twist, 2 3-16 inch rings and a spindle speed of 5510 r. p. m. He states that it runs badly and wants to know how to make it run well.

I would advise him to reduce the

draft from 8.96 to less than 8, say 7½ or less if he can. Add ½ to 1 turn more of twist. Put on a good separator that separates and runs a lighter ring traveler or else reduce the spindle speed to 5000 r. p. m. IT.

Answer to Weaver.

Editor:

In answer to "Weaver" who wants to know what denier of rayon corresponds to 38's combed filling. 140 denier runs 31,890 yards this being just 10 yards under the yardage for 38's combed cotton count. However, this 140 denier is a size that is not common seen on the market and there is only one company listed as making it. 150 denier is the next nearest denier, this being very much used and made by all rayon manufacturers. The yardage on this is 29,763 and corresponds to 36's cotton count.

For the convenience of "Weaver" we are listing below a comparative table of rayon and silk, worsted cotton and spun silk.

Rayon and silk denier	Worsted count	Cotton and spun silk count	Yardage per pound
40	199	133	111,613
50	160	107	89,291
60	133	89	74,409
70	114	76	63,779
80	100	67	55,507
90	89	59	49,606
100	80	53	44,645
120	66	44	37,204
130	61	41	34,342
140	57	38	31,890
150	53	36	29,763
160	50	33	27,903
170	47	31	26,262
180	44	30	24,803
300	27	18	14,882

Answer to Western.

Editor:

"Western" has asked for advice regarding what should be the yards per pound of a fabric is specified 60 inches wide finished and made of

20s-4 ply with 30 picks and 30 ends per inch. As he is to use 20s yarn plied 4 times, the yarn number will be equal to (20÷4=) No. 5s yarn. And as the picks and the ends per inch are the same, the average yarn number is No. 5. Assuming that this cloth would be 64 inches wide in the reed, if he will proceed as follows the answer will be the yards per pound. Draw a line and place the average number, also the constant number 840 less 5 per cent above the line, and the reed width together with the picks and ends added together below the line, and proceed as in cancellation.

$$\begin{array}{r} 5 \quad 800 \\ 60 \quad 64 \\ \hline = 1 \text{ } 04\text{-}100 \text{ yds. per lb.} \end{array}$$

The above cloth would weigh about 16 ounces per running yard, and a square yard of this cloth would weigh about 9½ ounces.

Designer.

Answer to Clerk.

Editor:

Clerk wants to know the answer to the following question. He was spinning on 1¼-inch rings and which production produced 29 pounds per doff and for which he paid 22½ cents per doff to spool. Now he is spinning on 1½-inch rings and the doffs weigh 36 pounds or 23 per cent more. Shall he pay the spooler tenders 23 per cent more? If not, how much and what is the rule by which to solve this problem?

I can see that "Clerk" has come very near falling into a cost increasing trap without any good reason for paying his spooler tenders any more at all. The facts are these: He is paying by the box and not by the pound. He is paying 22½ cents for 224 knots. Now I would like to ask Clerk how many more knots his spoolers will have to tie per box? Practically none! Then why pay the spooler tenders more for tying 224 knots with 36 pounds per box, than he does for 224 knots which have to be tied with the 224 bobbins of 29 pounds net weight? That is: the spooler tenders will put 224 bobbins on the spooler spindles, and tie 224 knots to connect the ends to the spools. If the spoolers do not have to wait for spindles or for the yarn to run off when they start over again, their work has not increased at all. The few extra knots which might have to be tied because of a very small percentage of increased end breakage in the extra yarn per doff should be negligible. That is: The knot tying would not increase 23 per cent. If he is paying enough for spooling now, he really has no new problem to face at all, unless he wants to increase his cost for no cause whatever. It is really a case of having more poundage spooled per knot without increasing the labor of his spooler tenders.

Therefore let well enough alone. Of course, if he were paying by the pound his spooler tenders should have an apparent cause for asking for more pay. But as he is paying by the rate of 22½ cents for 224 knots, he is fortunate to be automatically relieved from increasing the price. I might add that spooler tenders should always be paid by the knots tied and not by the box nor by the pound nor by the side or spools.

H. D. Martin.

Industrial Relations

An industry has three reasons for existence. It must serve an economic need; it must properly care for its human element that constitutes a vital factor in its operation; and it has a right to declare a legitimate dividend upon the financial and mental investment.

The textile industry serves an economic need and at present there is much attention being given as to how it may be managed, in order that it may declare a reasonable and fair dividend upon its investment.

In these distressing financial days when manufacturing and distributing and selling at a replacement cost are so intensive, this third factor of industry must not be disturbed. The human element has placed its life in the textile industry and confidently trusts to its employers that fair treatment and steady employment and good living conditions and economic thrift will be its reward.

There are many manufacturers that are industriously and eternally studying this phase of industry. They are building life and good citizenship by means of operating their mills. Their plants are models of working conditions and their people live in most wholesome environments. The interests and advancement of the employees occupy a prominent place in the operative policy of the mill.

There are many mills of this type and there are great social leaders directing them. Selfishness and greed are as far removed from their thinking as they are from those of the clergy. But there are a few people who think of industry only from the selfish viewpoint; they are interested only in themselves and their financial returns. They have failed to consider the broad relationships that belong to all human and material efforts.

This plea is to you if you happen to be such a one. It is a statement that your industry is a cancer that will not only eat out your own life but it will injure the entire industry.

This plea is also to the big-hearted executive, urging that you should make social contacts with your neighbors, who may have the restricted vision of life and help them to get a broader view.

They do not mean to be negligent or indifferent; they simply have been so absorbed with one idea they have impervious to any other. Break the chain of thought and put in a link of social and industrial betterment of his people.

All people fundamentally want to be good, but often it is very diffi-

cult to think out and plan just how to stay that way. The world is one unit ultimately and no injury can happen to one part without harming the other part. It is a very difficult thing to grasp the social concept of life. It is difficult to decide to do the worth while things of life because they are acts that radiate towards others and many people are more interested in those accomplishments and rewards that radiate towards them.

We are entering an unselfish period of world development. We are thinking more of other people now than we ever have. We are more interested in the conditions and welfare of people than at any time in our history. Those who do not follow this policy in their actions are going to bring maledictions upon themselves and upon that phase of economic life that they represent.

A good plank in the executive platform of the textile industry would be, a constant and material improvement of industrial relations for the year 1928, and to this plank each should doubly commit himself; first, as regards his own plant and second, as preaching this principle diplomatically to other members of the industry.

An industry is always vulnerable at its weakest point and each member of the industry is, in part, responsible for his neighbor. The age-old question "Am I my brother's keeper?" must still be answered in the affirmative.

Progress is the law of life. There is no earthly perfection. We are judged by our directions.

Predicts Good Rayon Demand

The demand for good rayon yarn during the next six months should be in excess of domestic production, according to a statement made by L. A. Yerkes, president of the Du Pont Rayon Company. Mr. Yerkes said: "In forecasting the market for the next six months of 1928, the Du Pont Rayon Company is convinced that the demand for good yarn will not only continue strong but should be in excess of the domestic production. Our volume of business during the first six months of the current year has been uniformly good; in fact our sales have been well ahead of the sales for the similar period in 1927. This has been accomplished in the face of a considerable increase in rayon production during the past year.

"There is always a slight falling off in demand during the late spring and early summer, and conditions this year appear normal in this respect. It is our opinion that during the last six-month period of 1928 rayon manufacturers will continue to enjoy large sales volumes."

Teacher: "Can anyone tell me the meaning of the word collision? No one knows? Well, it is when two things come together unexpectedly. Now, can anyone give me an example? All right, Jimmy, what is it?"

Jimmy: "Twins."

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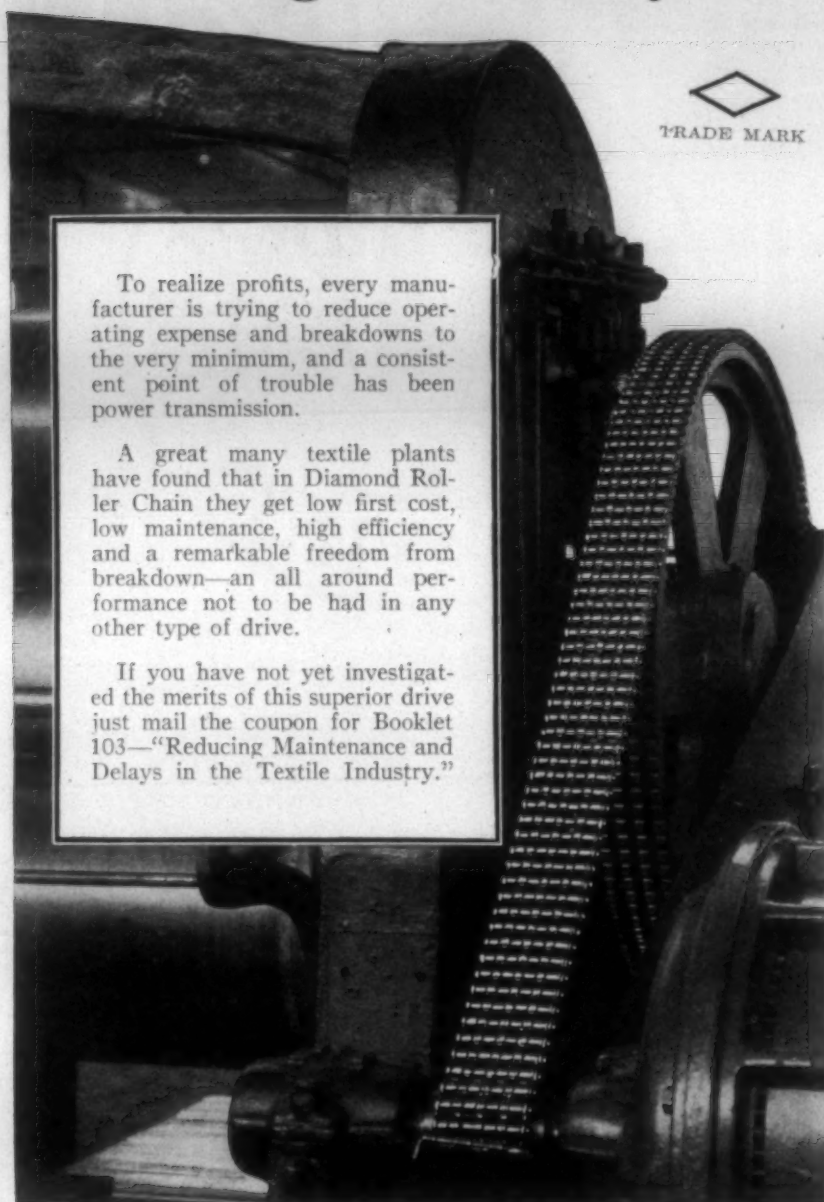
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Carded Yarn Group Meets

The Carded Yarn Group of the Cotton-Textile Institute, meeting in Charlotte on Tuesday, discussed a number of important matters relating to general conditions in the yarn trade.

More than a million spindles were represented at the meeting, the attendance being unusually large.

B. B. Gossett, chairman of the Group presided. Walker D. Hines, president of the Institute was present to lead the discussion. George W. Duncan, cost engineer of the Institute, also attended.

It was originally planned to have only a morning session, followed by a luncheon, but so much interest developed in the discussion that the meeting reconvened immediately after lunch and remained in session until 4:30 p. m.

The meeting was entirely executive in character. The following statement was given out by Mr. Hines after adjournment.

"The meeting discussed at length the general conditions of interest to the Group, including costs of production, relationship between production and demand and the Code of Trade Practices. A very general disposition was expressed to reduce production still further except where production could be sold at not less than replacement cost. The meeting again expressed its approval of the Code of Trade Practices and its opposition to any change therein at this time. The meeting also provided for a committee to consider the feasibility and desirability of co-operative selling organizations."

Among Those Present

Among those who attended the meeting were the following:

Brown, Osborne, Long Island Cotton Mills, Statesville, N. C.
Anderson, Geo. E., Virginia Mfg. Co., Greenville, S. C.
Darby, M. W., Cherry Cotton Mills, Florence, Ala.
Johnston, R. H., Belton Yarn Mills, Charlotte, N. C.
Johnston, C. W., Roberta Mfg. Co., and White Parks Mills, Charlotte, N. C.
Butler, J. M., St. Paul's Cotton Mills, St. Paul's, N. C.
Roberts, Scott, Adelaide Mills, Anniston, Ala.
Battle, Hyman L., Rocky Mount Mills, Rocky Mount, N. C.
Burr, Turner B., Rocky Mount Mills, Rocky Mount, N. C.
King, Barrington, Callaway Mills, LaGrange, Ga.
McCall, M. M., Opelika Mfg. Co., Ala.
Gregory, J. G., Elizabeth City Cotton Mills, Elizabeth City, N. C.
Fairley, A. M., Dickson Cotton Mills, Laurinburg, N. C.
Sherrill, F. C., Gem Yarn Mills, Cornelius, N. C.
Clark, David, Aileen Mills, Inc., Charlotte, N. C.
Gregson, J. C., Hadley People Mfg. Co., Siler City, N. C.
Rapp, R. C., Amazon Cotton Mills, Thomasville, N. C.
Long, D. A., Jr., Amazon Cotton Mills, Thomasville, N. C.

Steele, H. T., Odell Mills, Statesville, N. C.
McEachern, A. R., St. Pauls Cotton Mill Co., St. Pauls, N. C.
Pope, J. B., Amazon Cotton Mills, Thomasville, N. C.
Cameron, A. M., Vass Cotton Mills, Vass, N. C.
Glenn, W. W., Melville Mfg. Co., Gastonia, N. C.
Mahaley, L. A., Diamond Cotton Mills, Salisbury, N. C.
Robinson, S. A., Ranlo Mfg. Co., Modena Cotton Mills, Gastonia, N. C.
Nelson, J. L., Sr., Nelson Cotton Mills, Lenoir, N. C.
Nelson, J. L., Jr., Lenoir Cotton Mills, Lenoir, N. C.
Otte, Henry, Marlboro Cotton Mills, McColl, S. C.
Bunch, F. B., Statesville Cotton Mill, Statesville, N. C.
Poore, C. N., Louisville Cotton Mills, Louisville, Ky.
Cannon, M. L., Davidson Cotton Mills, Charlotte, N. C.
Ensign, Charles W., Ensign Cotton Mills, Forsyth, Ga.
Swift, Clifford, J., Swift Spinning Mills, Columbus, Ga.
Etwin, J. E., Alpine Cotton Mills, Morganton, N. C.
Holt, Eugene, Gem Cotton Mills, Burlington, N. C.
Crigler, H. T., Pelham Mills and Mary Louise Mills, Greenville, S. C.
Reinhardt, R. S., Jr., Elm Grove Cotton Mills, Lincolnton, N. C.
Harris, R. L., Roxboro Cotton Mills, Roxboro, N. C.
Ensor, Milton, Troy Cotton Mills Co., Troy, N. C.
Moore, W. B., Sr., Neely Mfg. Co., Columbia, S. C.
Moore, W. B., Jr., Neely Mfg. Co., Columbia, S. C.
Hart, J. E., Travora Cotton Mills, York, S. C.
Borden, P. L., Borden Mfg. Co., Goldsboro, N. C.
Stokes, R. W., Eastern Mfg. Co., Charlotte, N. C.
Watts, A. L., Adell Mfg. Co., and Watts Cotton Mill, Stony Point, N. C.
Abernathy, J. W., Carolina Cotton Mills, Newton, N. C.
Rodman, Miss Pearl, Rodman-Heath Cotton Mills, Waxhaw, N. C.
Yount, John P., Catawba Mills, Newton, N. C.
Herring, T. I., Roseboro Mills, Inc., Roseboro, N. C.
Otter, G. A., Roseboro Mills, Inc., Roseboro, N. C.
Ball, A. F., Adell Mfg. Co., Stony Point, N. C.
James, A. N., Kindley Cotton Mills, Mt. Pleasant, N. C.
James, C. F., Kindley Cotton Mills, Mt. Pleasant, N. C.
Stackhouse, W., Marion Mfg. Co., Marion, S. C.
Tolar, J. W., Tolar, Hart & Holt Mills, Fayetteville, N. C.
Brown, E. N., Rockfish Mills, Rocky Mount, N. C.
Abernathy, J. A., James Cotton Mills, Maiden, N. C.
Walker, R. H., Picket Cotton Mills, High Point, N. C.

(Continued on Page 26)

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(1) Who can apply? Any needy boy or girl connected with the Textile Industry or whose parents are connected with the Industry.

(2) How to apply: By addressing your letter of application to Mr. J. M. Gregg, Secretary of the Southern Textile Association, 519 Johnston Building, Charlotte, N. C. In this letter give your full name, age, address, stating briefly how far you have advanced in your school work, your past school record, the course you now wish to pursue, and the institution you desire to attend.

(3) State in your letter the least amount of money you will need from this fund to continue your course.

(4) Your letter should be accompanied by a statement from two or three reputable citizens setting forth their estimation of your character, ability and your need for aid.

(5) As the means of approximating the talents or ability of the applicant, you are required to write a short sketch on the "Development of the Textile Industry" in your county or in your state.

(6) The award will be made impartially and solely on the basis of merit. It devolves, therefore, upon each applicant to establish his claim to consideration.

(7) Applications should be mailed promptly and prepared carefully.

(8) The decision of the judges will be announced about September 1st thru the Textile Bulletin and by letter to those selected by the judges.

The Hart Products Corporation

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Tendering of Cotton Exposed To Light

COTTON fabrics exposed to strong sunlight may in time become so weakened that they are unable to bear their own weight. In a paper published in the May issue of The Journal of the Textile Institute a comparison is made of the strength of cotton after exposure to light in the form of individual fibres or hairs, yarn and cloth, with that of similar unexposed materials.

Cotton fibres exposed to the light of the quartz mercury vapor lamp lose strength at a constant rate until the tendering amounts to about 40 per cent of the strength of the original material. After this the rate of loss of strength falls off, but there is no indication that this slackening is sufficient to prevent ultimately the complete disintegration of the fibres. The atmosphere in which the cotton is exposed has an important influence on the rate at which it is weakened, destruction proceeding more rapidly in the presence of oxygen, water, or carbon dioxide than in hydrogen, nitrogen or in a vacuum.

Cotton fibres were exposed to a parallel beam of light from the mercury lamp at a controlled temperature in water-cooled cells, through which air or other gas of the desired humidity was circulated. A similar sample taken at the same time from the bulk was enclosed in the reaction cell, but shielded from the

light. The relative humidity in the laboratory was maintained as near to 60 per cent as possible during testing.

The proportional loss of strength of yarns is about half that of fibres exposed under the same conditions. The fibres in the yarn are tendered to the same extent as the yarn themselves. Fine yarns are more rapidly tendered by exposure to light than coarse; and soft twisted yarns more than hard, both for bleached and raw cotton. Mercerized yarns, both single and ply are slightly less tendered than are the untreated, and the strength of the unmercerized yarn is superior to that of the unmercerized. From this point of view it appears to be immaterial whether mercerizing is followed by a sour or not.

Tendering, however, slows down for all materials after about 50 per cent of the strength is lost, and when long exposures are made the percentage loss of strength of equally exposed fine and coarse yarns may appear to be equal. Unbleached grey ply yarns are tendered slightly less rapidly than the singles from which they are twisted. Bleached ply yarns are apparently not as rapidly tendered as the bleached singles when exposed in the laboratory, but in sunlight bleached single and ply yarns have in these experiments lost strength

at an equal rate. The results show that in a given time that bleached cotton loses a greater portion of its original strength than raw. The difference between raw and bleached material is obscured when long exposures involving great loss of strength are considered.

The carbon arc was used for most of the work on yarns and cloth. The spectrum of this arc resembles the sunlight quite closely. Yarns were prepared for exposure by the cut skein method, which consists of winding a suitable number of turns on a reel and dividing into two similar sets. One of the sets being used unexposed and the other for exposure to the carbon arc.

A comparison is made between the amount of tendering for equal conditions of exposure between bleached yarns, fibres taken from exposed yarns and fibres which were fully separated before exposure. The exposures of Upland cotton show that the separated fibres are tendered about twice as severely as those in the yarn, while the average tendering of the latter is roughly the same as that of the yarn itself. Sakel yarns and their component fibres are almost equally tendered for short exposures.

With the grey yarns the coarser counts are tendered less than the finer. The fine yarns lose strength rapidly in the early stages and slow-

ly in the latter stages, during which the tendering of the coarse yarns, progressing at a more or less constant rate, approaches that of the fine. Bleached yarns show the same effect. Bleached ply yarns are tendered more than the single yarns when exposed to the arc light, although in sunlight no practical difference is observed. Yarns exposed to sunlight behave very similarly to those exposed to the arc. The extent of the tendering was generally 50-70 per cent. There is but a small difference between most of the grey and bleached single yarns. The bleached ply yarns are, however, more sensitive than the unbleached ply yarn. The grey yarn retains the greatest strength after exposure.

In the laboratory bleached cloth is weaker and is also more rapidly tendered by light than unbleached. The grey cloth lost 18-31 per cent of its strength on exposure to sunlight while the corresponding values of the tendering for bleached cottons were 49-53 per cent. Cloth strips exposed to the carbon arc behave similar to the single yarns, in that for short exposures the bleached is more rapidly destroyed than the unbleached, but after 40-50 per cent of strength is lost there is no appreciable difference in tendering. The comparisons were made between bleached and water boiled



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two factors does justice to neither, and fails inadequately providing a fund for replacing machinery when its value has been destroyed by its being worn out or rendered obsolete.

"If obsolescence is defined as representing the dead line beyond which a machine can compete profitably with another machine, none of the machine's value is destroyed until the dead line is reached, then the value is destroyed all at once. Depreciation approaches its dead line by gradual and constantly diminishing value. Therefore, the two cannot accurately be confused.

"Natural caution and conservation prompts us to hang on to methods and equipment long after the period of their greatest usefulness or profitability. Facts and information are probably the greatest factors for providing assurance and courage necessary to discard the obsolete and inaugurate the new. At present no facts or information seem available to the public generally. Some of the more ingeniously managed concerns have data, and policies concerning obsolescence, but this only accentuates the inability of others to continue satisfactory profits. The market price established by the most efficient is a difficult goal for the less efficient to achieve. Probably the most stabilizing and most profitable competitive condition is when all are as efficient as the most efficient. Therefore whatever can be done to approach this end should have practical value.

Two Phases Suggested.

"It would seem that there would be two important phases of the industrial equipment study; one to bring out facts that show obsolescence to be an important factor in production costs; and another, which should follow as a natural consequence, the importance of correctly evaluating and providing for obsolescence in cost accounting.

"The first result would probably best be attained by a comprehensive study among manufacturers of machinery of the history of specific machines, such as milling machines, planers, etc. A study of the milling machine, for instance, would likely show an important development or improvement on an average of every so many years. Perhaps a study of the manufacturer's sales records would reveal whether a machine was purchased to replace one that had become inadequate by obsolescence or by physical condition. These developments would be studied for the standard, under the various conditions of production, against which machines could be measured for obsolescence.

"The second phase of the study would involve the enumeration of the machines in the users' plants of whatever industry or industries selected. The census of the machines in use would probably include such questions as the type, model and size of the machine, floor space occupied, the productivity of the machine, age of the machine, power consumption, repairs and rejects of its product. These items are tentative as yet. The final questionnaire will be decided upon after study by the advisory committee."

Survey of Equipment

Washington.—A nation-wide survey of industrial equipment is to be undertaken by the domestic commerce division of the Department of Commerce, under the direction of H. C. Dunn, it was announced. One of the main objectives of the study will be the determination of the amount of obsolete equipment and its importance as a factor in the inability of firms manufacturing similar products to compete on an equally profitable basis.

Replacement of machinery which in point of service may have many years of usefulness but which in point of satisfying the latest fancies of the consumer market is obsolete, is an important matter for the manufacturer and is largely responsible for the survey which is about to be made by the department, it was explained by Mr. Dunn. Obsolescence, he pointed out, merits a definite understanding, especially that it may not be confused with depreciation. The obsolescence of factory equipment is effected largely by style changes or by the new product of inventive genius, and not by wear and tear which are factors in depreciation.

Contrasted With Depreciation.

"The practical value of this study would probably be a truer accounting for obsolescence as a hazard rather than an arbitrary compromise with depreciation, as at present," Mr. Dunn declared. "Wear and tear, or depreciation, is a scientific measurement and can be determined accurately in cost accounting. Obsolescence is analogous to fire as a risk. It cannot be determined any more than the date a building will burn can be determined. An arbitrary basis of accounting for the



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D. H. HILL, Jr.
JUNIOUS M. SMITH

Managing Editor
Associate Editor
Business Manager

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The Carded Yarn Meeting

ONE of the most apt expressions that we have recently heard was made by C. W. Johnston, of Charlotte, during the meeting of the Carded Yarn Division of the Cotton Textile Institute at Charlotte on Tuesday, when he said, "In the matter of quoting yarn prices we have reached the stage when every man bets on the other man's judgment."

Mr. Johnston meant that carded yarn mill managers no longer make prices based upon an examination of costs but upon the reports of prices quoted by other mill men.

The mill man quoting 36 cents for 20-2 could learn from his cost sheets that such price would result in a loss of three cents per pound but he hears that some other mill has quoted 36 cents and he wonders if his own cost figures are not wrong.

He has reached the stage that his is, as Mr. Johnston says, willing to bet that the other fellow is right and therefore quotes 36 cents or maybe 35½ cents.

Other mill men hear about his quotation and are willing to bet he is right and quote 35½ cents or shade the price to 35 cents.

Every manufacturer of carded yarns, if he is man enough to face his cost figures and will be honest with himself will realize that he is selling yarns below the cost of production and that unless there is a period of prosperity, bankruptcies must eventually follow.

Stocks of carded cotton yarns are about the same as six months ago and, in spite of the below cost prices being quoted, mills have considerably more orders on hand than the yarn stocks.

Everyone realizes the necessity of curtailing to such an extent that the stock of yarn may be wiped out but many do not realize the obstacles in the path of such action.

In the first place a considerable portion of the stock yarns are of a

description or character that can not be sold easily. It is usually a description of warp or a twist that is not needed.

All spinners know that customers always want different yarns from those on hand and we have no doubt that among the stock yarns reported are some that were made out of 40-cent cotton in 1919 and have been on hand ever since then.

Yarn mills are in many cases seriously criticised for not curtailing to a greater extent and some of them deserve all the criticism that has been directed at them but many who wish to co-operate in curtailment are not in position to do so without facing bankruptcy.

There are a number of carded yarn mills which are today operating upon cotton acceptances.

Such mills have cotton acceptances due at intervals of possibly a week. These cotton acceptances are for cotton that was used sixty or ninety days previously and as they can not, under the law, be renewed they must be paid.

The only way in which they can be paid is for the mill to sell enough yarn and, being forced to sell, the manager takes the best price he can get and incidentally makes the price for other mills.

He then buys more cotton upon acceptances and is in a chain which he can not break.

Most such men would like to curtail or to shut down entirely but the first week that they have no yarn to sell they will find themselves unable to pay the cotton acceptances due and face bankruptcy.

The mills keep on selling yarn at the other fellow's or the buyer's prices in order to keep operating and thereby avoid bankruptcy.

They hope that some day there will be an improvement in yarn prices to the extent that they can make a profit and then be in position to meet cotton acceptances without having to sell yarn at buyer's prices.

As deplorable as is the situation that we have described it does exist in many carded yarn mills and it is a condition that may as well be recognized and faced.

There are men in the carded yarn business who make low prices simply because they have not brains enough to realize that such prices are below cost.

There are men in the yarn business who are so absolutely unreliable that they would solemnly promise to cut their operating time to three days and then call the superintendent over long distance phone and order him to begin night operations.

There are men in the carded yarn business who would take an oath not to sell 20-2 for less than 40 cents and immediately send a wire offering 20-2 at 37 cents.

Such men do exist in the carded yarn industry and from our intimate knowledge based upon thirty years of contact we could write some names here.

All men, however, who do not curtail and who make prices that we know and that they know are below cost can not be classed with the above.

Some realize that they should curtail and that the prices are below cost, but like drowning men they clutch at every straw and hope against hope that if they can even, at a loss, continue to pay the acceptances and make new ones, a day will come when they can make profits and again become independent. When they stop their present chain, they know that they face bankruptcy.

In order to cure a long existing sore it is often necessary to lay the place bare and we are laying bare a chronic sore which is sapping the life of the carded yarn industry.

The mill that takes any price that it can get in order to sell enough yarn to be able to meet cotton acceptances, makes the yarn prices for the industry and has been doing so for several years.

If such mills could find a way of handling the acceptances without selling yarn, the prices of yarn would advance at least five cents overnight.

As the weakest link determines the strength of a chain so the weak yarn mills effect the profits of the stronger mills.

There is no use saying that mills should not be in the position we have described or arguing how they could have avoided that situation.

It is a fact that they are in that situation and are unable to curtail or to demand profitable prices. It is also a fact that they make the prices for the industry.

The man who can co-operate in curtailment and in holding for better prices and does not do so is entitled to all the criticism that can be directed against him.

It is time to quit wasting time abusing those who in their fight for existence are unwillingly doing those things that should not be done.

It is time to make a detailed study of the situation and see if anything can be done to aid such mills in regaining their independence.

A Bright Spot

THE Boston News Bureau, a financial paper, says in a recent issue:

Largest May exports for any year since 1920 testify to the amazing vitality of the American export trade and offer, of course, an important offsetting influence to the gold export movement. Raw materials as well as automobiles and machinery contributed heavily to the striking showing.

The increase in the export of automobiles is of vital interest to the textile industry because every automobile that goes out of the country carries with it a certain amount of cotton goods in the shape of seat covers, tops, linings and tires.

It helps the cotton mills just as much for goods to go out on automobiles as in bolts and bales.

David Clark On Rotary International Committee

David Clark, editor of the Southern Textile Bulletin, completed on July 1st a term as Governor of the 58th District (South Carolina and part of North Carolina) of Rotary International.

As an additional honor Mr. Clark has been appointed by I. B. Sutton, of Tampico, Mexico, the president of Rotary International, as a member of the Extension Committee.

Other members of the committee are Paul H. King, Detroit, Mich.; Ed Robinson, of Sheffield, England; Gaston Danthrene, of Brussels, Belgium, and Piero Pirelli, of Milan, Italy.

Rotary clubs are now in forty-four countries of the world and it is the duty of the Extension Committee to handle all matters in connection with further extension.

Personal News

O. P. Jones is now superintendent of the Miller-Smith Hosiery Mills, Chattanooga, Tenn.

A. S. Robinson and E. Reigert are now superintendents of the Frank Silk Mills, Murfreesboro, Tenn.

R. L. Davidson has become superintendent of the Buena Vista Textile Company, Buena Vista, Va.

Charles Uren will be superintendent of the Allen-Lile Silk Mills, Wadesboro, N. C.

J. A. Clark is now superintendent of the Walker Knitting Mills, Tarboro, N. C.

J. R. Walls is now president of the Ellerbee Knitting Mills, Ellerbee, N. C.

William H. Dismuke, secretary of the Columbus Manufacturing Company, Columbus, Ga., will hereafter be treasurer also.

Forbes Bradley has been elected assistant secretary-treasurer of the Columbus Manufacturing Company, Columbus, Ga.

N. W. Bales has become superintendent of the Thomas Mills, Inc., and the Union Hosiery Mills, High Point, N. C.

A. W. Stubbs, president of the Cornelia Cotton Mills, recently organized at Cornelia, Ga., will also act as superintendent.

G. W. Misenheimer, of Birmingham, Ala., has accepted the position of master mechanic at the Chadwick-Hoskins Mill No. 1, Charlotte.

E. A. Craddock has resigned as second hand in carding at the Opelika Manufacturing Company, Opelika, Ala., and accepted a position at the Anchor Duck Mills, Rome, Ga.

B. M. Graves, formerly president of the Southern Textile Machinery Company, Greenville, S. C., has become associated with the textile machinery department of the Greensboro Supply Co., Greensboro, N. C.

William R. Petze has been appointed assistant general sales manager of the National Oil Products Co., of Harrison, N. J., one of the largest manufacturers and refiners serving the industrial field.

William A. Stewart, for several years Southern representation of the Providence Drysalters Company, and more recently with Jacques Wolf & Co., is now representing the Atlanta Textile Supply Company, of Atlanta, Ga., in both Georgia and Alabama, South of Atlanta and Birmingham.

Robison Rayon Co., Inc., announce the association with them of Henry Weissenbach as vice-president and sales manager. Mr. Weissenbach comes to Robison Rayon Co., Inc., from the Duplan Silk Corp., where he served as manager of the commission yarn department. Previous to this connection, Mr. Weissenbach

was director of sales of the Commercial Fibre Company.

Robison Rayon Co., Inc., operate a modern rayon yarn converting and dye plant at 29 River Street, Pawtucket, R. I. The present New York office at 20 West 22nd street will be moved on July 1st to new and larger quarters at 171 Madison avenue. Mr. Mr. Weissenbach will be in charge of the New York headquarters.

Col. T. C. Duncan.

Spartanburg, S. C.—Col. Thomas C. Duncan, 66, who died Tuesday at his home, the old Rice plantation in Union, was a native of this city. He organized and directed as president and treasurer for many years the Buffalo Cotton Mills and the Union-Buffalo Mills. It was under his presidency that these big plants were erected, he continuing at their head until the Winchester and Fleitman interests of New York acquired the properties. He also built the Union, Buffalo and Carolina Railroad.

Greene Heads Shambow Shuttle Co.

Woonsocket, R. I.—Harry H. Ullman, for the past seven years connected with the Shambow Shuttle Company, of this city, all the time as general manager and for the past two or three years as president also, has resigned these positions and will go to the Alexander Hamilton Institute as an executive. Prior to his coming to the Shambow Shuttle Company, he was for 12 years with the above named organization, to which he now returns.

Ralph L. Greene, for the past five years vice-president of the Shambow Shuttle Company, has been elected president and general manager to succeed Mr. Ullman.

Marcus J. Offers remains with the company as secretary and treasurer.

Announcement of these changes was officially made at the offices of the company. The Shambow Shuttle Company, in addition to its main plant here, maintains branches at Greenville, S. C., and Paterson, N. J.

Mr. Greene, who becomes president and general manager, is widely known in this city and in textile circles throughout the North and the South. As vice-president of the company, he has been in close touch with its affairs and with the interests of the thousands of customers of the Shambow Shuttle Company throughout the country.

May Add Dyeing Plant.

Thomaston, Ga.—Julian Hightower, manager of the Thomaston Bleachery, has stated that their plant is considering the addition of piece dyeing equipment for the dyeing of sheetings manufactured by the Thomaston Mills.

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MILL NEWS ITEMS OF INTEREST

Oxford, N. C. — The Oxford Silk Yarns Company, a subsidiary of the Southern Silk Yarns Corporation, expects to have its plant ready for operation in about two months. It will have a weekly capacity of 2,000 pounds of converted rayon yarns.

Scottdale, Ga. — The Scottdale Mills expect to let contract July 23 for an addition to the mill. The building will be 2 stories and basement, 249x105. The mill is owned by George W. Scott Investment Company.

Dallas, Texas. — The Morten-David Hosiery Mills will erect a building 105x156 feet and dyehouse 45x45 feet, the work to cost about \$55,000. The company will install 12 knitting machines for producing full fashioned hosiery.

Staunton, Va. — It is expected that a plant to manufacture rayon fabrics will be established here through the efforts of the Chamber of Commerce which is making an attractive proposition to a Northern company to remove its plant to this place.

Americus, Ga. — The new rayon fabric mill to be established here, as previously noted, will be known as the Sumter Rayon Mills. Equipment is to be moved here by the Dennie Silk Mills, of Gloversville, N. J. Work on the building, to be 2 stories, 50x120 feet, is to start at once.

Tuxedo, N. C. — The Green River Manufacturing Company, which was recently reported as planning to install looms, is to erect a weave shed and install 64 looms. It is understood that additional looms are to be installed later. The company, which now makes combed yarn only, will produce broadcloths.

Wadesboro, N. C. — Charles Uren will be superintendent of new silk plant known as the Allen-Liles Silk Co. at Wadesboro. The machinery has arrived and it is being installed, and it is hoped to begin operations some time in the near future, it is reported. The owners of the new mill are H. B. Allen and W. H. Liles.

Royston, Ga. — At a stockholders' meeting it was decided that sufficient stock had been subscribed to organize and erect a mill. An option was taken several weeks ago on equipment and this has been exercised. An organization committee was elected to make application for a charter, select the site and push completion as rapidly as possible. The committee is composed of Sam Bowers, chairman; J. M. Batson, Col. G. A. Adams, B. H. Holbrook and Dr. S. D. Brown. The mill will give employment to between 100 and 150 persons and the industry will be known as the Royston Spinning Mill.



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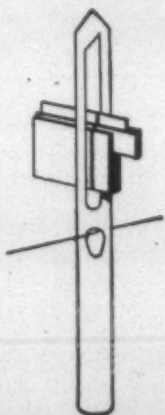
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and Detail Plans
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Engineering Construction

Largest Landscape Organization in the South

Forest City, N. C. — The Forest City Hosiery Mills have completed the installation of two new full fashioned hosiery machines. This gives the plant a total of 8 machines.

Athens, Ala. — The Athens Chamber of Commerce has started raising funds for the erection of 40 houses to provide homes for the operatives of the Volunteer Knitting Company, which is expanding, and will employ many additional employees. The houses will cost approximately \$1,000 each. The company will enlarge its mill here so as to double the pay roll if the Athens citizens will build the houses. The houses are to be rented for a fair return on the investment.

Knoxville, Tenn. — Standard Knitting Mills' entire plant is announced to resume operations Tuesday of this week, after being flooded when First Creek in Knoxville overflowed its banks after a cloud burst recently. Other industries along the creek, including the Knoxville Knitting Mills, also suffered large losses.

The Standard Mills had more than 900 bales of cotton soaked. The bales were opened and first spread out on streets near the plant, but later transferred to the Planters' Tobacco Warehouse to dry. An expert from Memphis had been consulted in regard to saving the cotton.

Chattanooga, Tenn. — Organization of new full-fashioned hosiery mill to be known as the Alton Park Hosiery Mills, was announced here.

The mill is capitalized at \$50,000. H. T. Bryan, Sr., of Tarboro, N. C., and A. M. Bryan, of Chattanooga, are principals in the enterprise. Reading 42-gauge full-fashion machines are to be installed.

Announcement was also made that only the first unit of the mill is to be erected at this time, but as soon as one department of the industry is in operation construction of additional buildings will be undertaken.

Spartanburg, S. C. — At a special meeting of the board of directors of the Yarns Corporation of America, rayon processors, 18,000 shares of convertible Class A stock, with no par value, were underwritten by Doroshaw & Co., of New York, increasing the working capital of the corporation materially. R. Grisman, president, announced. The company's plant here is now under construction.

Mr. Grisman said the entire proceeds derived from the sale of stock will be used as additional working capital. J. M. Doroshaw, of the financing company, is in the city making a survey of the corporation's holdings.

Simultaneous with announcement of the increase of capital, Mr. Grisman said the original plans had been changed, to erect a building here for dyeing purposes, thus making it a complete processing plant,

which will eventually be tripled in capacity.

The new capitalization, authorized at the meeting of directors, is as follows: Seven per cent serial gold bonds, authorized, \$500,000; outstanding, \$250,000; 6 per cent, cumulative preferred stock, par value \$100, authorized, \$530,700; outstanding, \$530,700; convertible Class A stock, no par value, authorized 18,000 shares; outstanding, 18,000 shares; Class B common, no par value, 54,000 shares, outstanding, 36,000 shares; 18,000 shares of Class A stock reserved.

Shannon, Ga.—The Southern Brighton Cotton Mills have awarded the contract for the construction of a four-story mill building and three units of warehouses, the contracts aggregating over \$1,000,000. The work is to commence within three weeks and is to be completed not later than December 1.

The plant is to house the Allwood Textile Plant of the Brighton Cotton Mill Company, of Passaic, N. J., which is to be moved to Rome. Construction of a large number of cottages are to be erected within the next four months. This contract to be awarded locally.

The A. K. Adams Company of Atlanta, was the lowest bidder and received the contract for the mill building and warehouses.

The Brighton Mills, of N. J., has been operating 22,960 ring spindles, 35,000 twister spindles, 116 cards, 35 combers and 590 broad looms, all of this equipment will be moved South, it is said.

Lando, S. C.—The Manetta Mills in the past two years have been doing considerable building covering additions to their mills and warehouses, due to complete reorganization of their machinery layout, getting same on a more efficient operating basis, and practically doubling the floor space of the plant. They are at present building a new dye house of the most modern type, of steel, cement and brick construction. The structural steel is now finished and also reinforced concrete floors and dyeing pits are well under way.

The Manetta Mills, Monroe plant, have also been reorganized as to the machinery processes for more efficient operation in order to get the best possible quality of product. This work has been completed in the past year.

George C. Bell, mill engineer and architect, Charlotte, N. C., is the engineer for these mills.

We Wish to Secure

The establishment of a textile novelty or garment plant in Charlotte on a lot we own, about 85x85 corner on car line, 12 blocks from center of city. Rent allowance for one-story building \$2,500 to \$3,000 a year. Albert Escott, 219 1/2 South Tryon St., Charlotte, N. C.

Position Wanted

Young man with 2 years sales experience among textile mills of Western South Carolina desires to change positions for best of reasons. Address S. C. Y., care Southern Textile Bulletin.

Greensboro, N. C.—Announcement was made by the industrial committee of the local chamber of com-

merce that Meyer and Samuel Grobart, prominent silk manufacturers of Paterson, N. J., associated also

with them being Joseph Lebauer, of that city, have closed agreement with the Richardson Realty Company, Inc., to build a plant at the corner of Oakland avenue and Bruce street for the manufacture of thrown silk for the hosiery trade.

The plans for the new mill were drawn by Harry Barton, local architect, and the contract has been awarded to the Hammonds-Burns Construction Company, of this city. Work has begun on the mill and it is expected to be ready for installation of machinery by September 1.

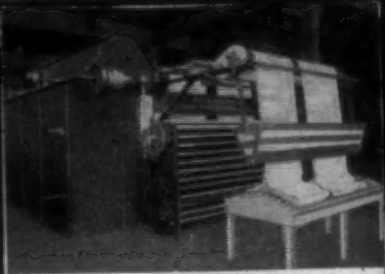
Summer Course in Textiles

The Textile School of North Carolina State College will close a successful summer session on July 30.

Regular classes were conducted in yarn manufacturing, weaving, designing and fabric analysis. In addition to the regular college work, two special classes were conducted for men who were taking the cotton grading course and for women who are teaching home economics and wished to supplement their training with a general knowledge of textiles.

Dean Thomas Nelson says that the prospects for the fall session are very encouraging, as a number of applications have been received from North Carolina and other States. In addition to the regular courses in Textile Manufacturing and Textile Dyeing, the Textile School offers a special course for university and college graduates and several applications have been received for this course. Other young men who have been attending academic institutions will enter the Textile School with advanced standing and judging from present prospects, the freshman class will be larger than it has been in several years.

Dean Nelson is enthusiastic about the opportunities which the Southern textile industry offers to young men with a textile education. Every member of the last graduating class has been placed in a textile position and many more could have been placed, as the requests for young men exceeded the number graduating.



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Skein Yarns. Warps.
Underwear. Towelling.
Piece Goods. Plush.*

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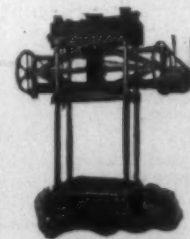
Atlanta
Georgia

Boston
Massachusetts

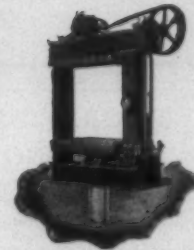
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Carded Yarn Group Meets

(Continued from Page 18)

Mauney, S. A., Kings Mountain Mfg. Co., Kings Mountain, N. C.
Mandeville, J. A., Mandeville Mills, Carrollton, Ga.
Linn, J. P., Linn Mills, Landis, N. C.
Alexander, C. N., Globe Mills, Clover, S. C.
Dilling, W. S., Cora Cotton Mills, Kings Mountain, N. C.
Winnsboro Cotton Mills, Winnsboro, N. C.
Riverside Mfg. Co., Anderson, S. C.
Henderson & Harriett Mills, Henderson, N. C.
Eureka Mfg. Co., Inc., Lincolnton, N. C.
Cheraw Cotton Mills, Cheraw, S. C.
River Hill Spinning Mills, Cheraw, S. C.

Curtailment Plans

Although only a few mills have so far announced definite plans for again closing their plants a full week at the end of July, it is generally believed that the movement for another full week's curtailment is gaining headway and a very large number of mills are expected to be idle for at least one week.

Notices have been posted at the three textile manufacturing plants of the Aragon-Baldwin Cotton Mills, Inc., located at Chester, Rock Hill and Whitmire, S. C., stating that they would curtail the week of July

30 through August 4, resuming full time operations again on August 6.

This will really work no hardships on the employees, since the mill on July 8 began full time operations day and night as against four and a half days hitherto. While nothing official could be learned, it is reported a large number of mills throughout the section will curtail at the same time as the Aragon-Baldwin does.

In an effort with other Southern mills, to improve the market for textile goods, Brandon, Poinsett and Woodruff, mills of the Brandon Corp., Greenville, S. C., headed by Aug. W. Smith, will cease operation during the first week in August, it was announced.

Other mills in this section are expected to follow suit although no other definite announcement was made. E. F. Woodside, of the Woodside Cotton Mills, said he and other officials of the company were considering the idea of closing, but a definite decision had not yet been reached.

Other mills are expected to follow suit. The matter of closing down for another week in September is not yet being considered, the mill officials planning to wait and see what effect the idle week of August has on the market.

Mills generally in this area are observing the curtailment program of closing down at noon Friday and remaining thus idle until Monday.

A change in the period of curtail-

ment from a week-end basis to a solid week basis is being made by textile mills operating in Spartanburg county. According to information received mills over the entire county are returning to the 55-hour-a-week schedule, operating until Saturday noon instead of closing Friday noon.

During the first week of August, however, and unless there are notable and unforeseen market changes for a similar length of time during September, mills over the county will close a solid week as during the first week of July. This method was considered as a tailor arrangement for the day shift plants with the night and day shift. The amount of hours of operation would be little changed by the rearrangement and further curtailment would be necessary to bring the goods market back to the condition of last October, a leading mill executive thought. The goods market is still, in spite of a drop in price of cotton, without a fall in goods prices, out of parity and manufacturers are not, they say, making a profit.

Columbus Mfg. Co. Votes Quarterly Dividend

Columbus, Ga.—At the quarterly meeting of the board of directors of the Columbus Manufacturing Company, at the offices of the company on North Highlands, the affairs of the company were shown in the re-

port of the president, F. B. Gordon, to be in a prosperous condition with the plant running full time. The regular quarterly dividend, payable October 1, was declared.

It was voted to discontinue the branch office at Boston, effective September 1. William H. Dismuke, for many years secretary, was promoted to secretary and treasurer, succeeding the late Jesse S. Wiley, of Boston. Forbes Bradley, formerly at the Eagle & Phenix Mills, was elected assistant secretary-treasurer.

It was announced that hereafter all business of the company will be concentrated at the home office here.

New Plant for Carrier Engineering Corp.

The Carrier Engineering Corporation, specialists in air conditioning, drying, processing and refrigeration, has announced the purchase of the four-story factory and office building located on a tract of approximately 6 acres at 850 Frelinghuysen avenue, Newark, N. J. This building was formerly occupied by the General Electric Company, Edison Lamp Works Division. The new location is only a short distance from the present Carrier plant at 750 Frelinghuysen avenue. The building offers a floor area of approximately 112,000 square feet.

The entire fourth floor is to be devoted to the general engineering

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IF YOU HAVE NOT
USED OUR
AUTOMATIC LOOM
SHUTTLES
YOU SHOULD DO SO
THERE ARE NONE
BETTER ON THE
MARKET

and executive offices of the firm. The Carrier Construction Company, which is the manufacturing division of the firm, will occupy a large share of the space for the manufacture of extended surface heaters and the new Carrier development for household heating and air conditioning. The experimental and research laboratories will be provided with largely increased space and facilities.

The manufacture and assembly of Carrier centrifugal refrigeration equipment, which is used extensively in connection with the air conditioning installations, will continue at the present location. Ultimately, monitor type shops will be erected on the ground extending from the new office building to the Pennsylvania tracks.

The transfer to the new quarters will take place prior to August 1.

This expansion is evidence of the rapid advance which is being made in the field of air conditioning as applied for the control of atmospheric conditions in numerous industrial operations, and in public buildings such as theatres, hotels, hospitals and offices throughout the country.

The Carrier Engineering Corporation was founded under the leadership of W. H. Carrier and J. I. Lyle in 1915, and since that time has shown consistent progress in new developments in air conditioning, heating and refrigeration up to its present position of prominence.

Shut Down Eliminated 65,000,000 Yards

"Our sales for the week have been in excess of full production not only in the total, but also in the various departments of print cloths and sheetings, fine and fancy goods and sheets and pillowcases. Colored goods sales for export continue to continue right along at the same percentage as previously reported, says the Hunter Manufacturing and Commission Co.

"The shutdown the first week in July was even more general than we had anticipated and we estimate that ninety to ninety-two per cent of the week's production was eliminated from the market; in other words, a total of approximately sixty-five million yards, a quantity which represents more than one-fifth of the total unfilled orders of June 30, and one-seventh of the entire stocks on hand as of June 30. Now a similar shutdown is in prospect for the first week in August and this further step would seem almost certain to have an effect on the market which would be far-reaching.

"In the meantime, goods have been held, with very few exceptions, at the prices current before the drop in cotton following the acreage report. The report brought out a few goods from second-hands, and it brought out some lots from one or two sellers who apparently did not realize the mistake of making concessions from prices that were

ready below cost, because of a drop of one hundred points in cotton and following such a drastic curtailment as we had had last week.

"There have been a number of inquiries for large quantities of goods for the last quarter of the year, but prices have not been attractive and comparatively little of this business has been acceptable to the mills.

"Inquiry for wide fabrics for the automobile trade continues in good volume. The attempt made this week by the New Bedford manufacturers to open up the mills has failed, and that situation now seems likely to drag on until after Labor Day at the earliest. It does not seem possible that such an elimination of production of fine goods can be continued much longer without having more effect in this department."

DuPont Adds New Color

The dyestuffs department of E. I. Du Pont de Nemours & Co., are putting on the market their new color, Pontamine Fast Blue 8GL, for which a patent has been applied.

This new product is a very greenish blue of very good fastness to light, and, in addition, becomes only slightly greener and duller under artificial light, which is of particular advantage as various other products of similar shade go very much duller, the original shade being practically destroyed.

Pontamine Fast Blue 8GL has good general fastness and can be

used on all type of cotton goods as a self shade and in combination, and because of its good working qualities can be satisfactorily dyed on all types of machines, including the Franklin, the Chattanooga, the paddler and the jig.

Silk and wool in union materials when speck dyed are left unstained; when union dyed the animal fibers are very much weaker than the cotton. Rayon is dyed very much weaker than the cotton. Celanese threads are left unstained.

Pontamine Fast Blue 8GL produces on pure silk attractive greenish shades of blue having very good fastness to water, perspiration, spotting, scrooping, etc., and good resistance to soaping at 120 deg. F. It discharges to a pure white on cotton and to a creamy white on pure silk.

Cloth Exports in May

Washington, D. C. — Exports of cotton cloths during May totaled 44,011,000 square yards valued at \$3,022,560, according to figures made public by the Department of Commerce.

Bleached goods led in quantity and value, shipments of this material alone amounting to 7,073,316 square yards valued at \$850,590.

Sheetings 40-inch and under, ranked second in quantity and value exported during the month with 6,489,575 square yards valued at \$567,462, according to the department figures.

STRIPPER X

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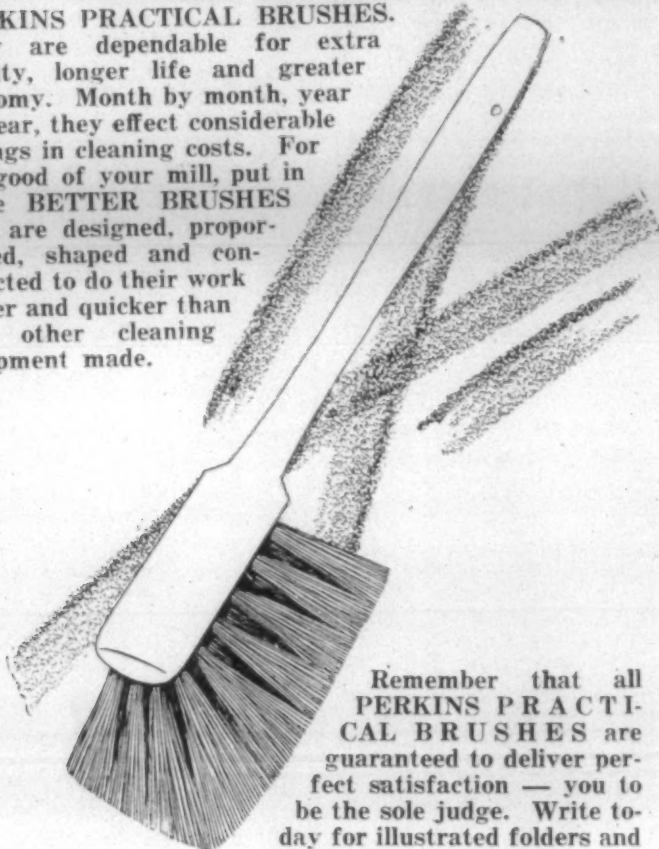
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Wholesaler Dominates Dry Goods Distribution

OF the 2,430,000,000 square yards of cotton piece goods sold at retail in the United States, 89 per cent is purchased from wholesalers and 11 per cent direct from converters and manufacturers, according to a bulletin issued by the Wholesale Dry Goods Institute and based on a recent study of distribution of textiles by the Harvard Bureau of Business Research. The bulletin is one of a number to be issued by the Institute in an effort to demonstrate the importance of the wholesaler in the cotton, wool and silk trades.

"According to this bulletin, of the 89 per cent of piece goods retailed that are purchased through wholesalers, 37 per cent are yarn dyed fabrics and grey goods, 29 per cent mill converted goods, and 23 per cent goods from converters. The 11 per cent bought direct from converters and manufacturers are divided into 5 1/2 per cent yarn dyed fabrics and grey goods, 3 per cent mill converted goods, and 2 1/2 per cent goods from converters. The larger part of the 11 per cent goes to department stores, the bulletin remarks, but indicates that department stores still buy in considerable volume from wholesalers and may in the future place such orders in greater volume.

"Total sales of cotton piece goods at retail are estimated at 2,430,000,000 square yards.

"Nearly nine-tenths of this volume is purchased from wholesalers by retailers. It is clear that the bulk of cotton goods sold by the yard pass through the hands of wholesalers.

"So large is the proportion of goods going through wholesale channels and so great in volume (almost 2,500,000,000 square yards) that the overwhelming dominance of the wholesaler in this field is obvious.

"Slightly more than half of the direct purchases of retailers are made from converters. The remaining half of the direct purchases, made from manufacturers, are evenly divided—about one-half are for yarn-dyed fabrics and grey goods, and one-half for converted goods.

"Of all cotton piece goods sold to retailers by wholesalers slightly more than two-fifths are yarn-dyed fabrics and piece goods. Mill converted goods rank next, with one-third of sales, while goods secured from converters make up about one-fourth of the wholesale volume.

"An interesting contrast: Manufacturers sell more converted goods to wholesalers than converters. But converters sell twice as large a volume of converted goods direct to retailers than to manufacturers.

"Sales of converted goods at retail from all sources, are one and one-half times as great as sales of yarn-dyed fabrics and grey goods.

"In a specific discussion of the distribution of cotton piece goods through department stores, the Harvard Bureau of Business Research says:

"Indications were that, during 1924 (the period studied), department stores placed a large number of comparatively small orders with wholesalers and with converters, and a small number of distinctly larger orders directly with mills or their selling agents. A group of representative department stores purchased approximately 40 per cent of their cotton piece goods from wholesalers, 32 per cent from converters, and 28 per cent from mills or their selling agents.

"This indicates that the larger part of the 11 per cent of piece goods purchased direct by retailers goes to department stores.

"It also shows that department stores still are purchasing a considerable volume of piece goods from wholesalers—and suggests the possibility that they might, in the future, purchase an even greater volume."

Sales of cotton piece goods at retail as tabulated in the bulletin follow:

Purchased through Wholesalers—	
	Sq. yds.
Yarn-dyed fabrics and gray goods	886,000,000
Mill-converted goods	719,000,000
Goods from converters	555,000,000
Total (89%)	2,160,000,000
Purchased direct—	
	Sq. yds.
From converters	139,000,000
From manufacturers —	
Yarn-dyed fabrics and gray goods	68,000,000
From manufacturers —	
Mill-converted goods	63,000,000
Total (11%)	270,000,000
Total cotton piece goods sold at retail	2,430,000,000

Finishing Rayon Piece Goods

The finishing of rayon piece goods is undergoing considerable study and experimentation in both the yarn and weaving trades with the view to delivering the best possible results from the processes now in vogue. Progress along this line is reported in various branches of the industry, particularly since the increasing use of fine yarns and multi-filament fibers helps to solve the problem of eliminating impurities and reducing loom defects to a minimum. The success experienced by many silk and cotton mills in producing rayon fabrics which more nearly resemble natural silk is cited as an example of the drive toward better grade fabrics which all seek to achieve.

If the rayon contains cotton, it will be found to contain various impurities, some derived from the raw cotton itself, and some added to the warp yarns, or to both the warp and filling yarns to facilitate the weaving process, it is pointed out by the American Silk Journal. These impurities include seed, cotton wax, vegetable discolorations, mineral oils, and sulphonated oils of various kinds, starches, gums, paraffin or tallow, and moistening materials such as zinc, calcium or magnesium

chloride, also fillers of china clay or talc.

Removing This Matter.

It is the object of the various finishing steps to remove this extraneous matter and leave the goods in a condition to receive either a dyeing or a bleaching, and to leave the goods in an absorbent state; the combination of processes which secure this desired result without damage to the goods," states a manufacturer's article which outlines the various steps giving excellent results.

"The preliminary step in the bleaching of rayon piece goods, also goods containing cotton, is the desizing process which has come to be noticed in the last few years as of great importance, and if carried on properly on the sizer will save trouble in resists, and other complications that show up in a bleachery where goods are not well bottomed."

"I have had wonderful success in the desizing process with a concentrated enzyme that I use in a basis of 3 3/4 ounces to 100 gallons of water with the addition of 5 gallons of salt. The 3 3/4 ounces are dissolved in a wooden pail with lukewarm water, and added to a tank containing 100 gallons of water at a temperature of 135 F., and it is well not to let the temperature get below 130 F or over 145 F, as this is the death thermal point of this enzyme.

Singeing Process

"The liquor is now run into your single box in place of water where the enzyme is placed, and consists in passing the goods over a series of gas flames for light goods and over heated copper plates for heavy goods. The gas singers made by the Textile Finishing Company are best adapted for light work singeing face and back in one turn. This process of singeing is performed in order to remove from the cloth nap which appears on the surface of all cotton and rayon goods and clogs the spaces between the yarn.

"Once this nap is removed it will be possible to produce in the finished cloth a luster and a dull finish that could not be obtained if the nap was permitted to remain. This process which seems so simple needs very careful control to give good results. Too little heat will give no action and too much heat from the burners improperly adjusted will have a tendency to clear and leave both weakness and discoloration in the goods, and often the goods are not strong enough to go through the bleaching process that is to follow.

"After singeing and desizing comes the first step in bleaching. This is carried on in several ways to suit the bleacher, but the Hughes bleaching process for the treatment of rayon is the most economical, as thousands of yards may be bleached in a day free from damage or frayed goods, and goods containing colored yarn rayon, and the yarn in skeins may be bleached in the same way.

"The final source used in this process, sulphurous acid, is a solution of sulphur dioxide in water. The peculiar advantage of this acid is

that it also acts as an antichlor. That is, it reduces the last traces of hypochlorite retained in the goods and prevents subsequent deterioration from this source. It is also volatile and escapes in drying so that the fear of acid damage is largely removed.

An Interesting Problem

Editor:

I have been reading in several textile papers that come to my desk from time to time of the question that arises at times where some fellow has a position where he has two men that he thinks he ought to promote. One is a college man, the other is a practical man. He then asks the advice of his readers which man to promote. There is one question I would like to see discussed in your department.

What are we going to do with our brother overseer who is down and out? I know just what our fellows are saying right now, that your brother overseer ought to have his job and he would not be asking one this very moment. How many times in your life as overseer that if you could have found the boss at that moment when things were not going right and you felt like the world had turned against you that you would have told him to pay you up. You did not want his job. Well, brother we have good men out of positions come to see us every day seeking employment. They are not asking for overseers' jobs, all they want is some employment.

Please pardon the writer for speaking the truth, but some of us fellows are afraid to hire an overseer and put him on a section. Why? Is he not practical? That is not the question. Some of us know that there are things on our job that he will be sure to see, and might tell the boss.

I know a young man who is overseer today and he would not like for me to put him on the back for it, but he has worked fourteen boss carders and one ex-superintendent in the past eighteen months. And that is not the half of it. He has now in his employ five section men who are ex-boss carders. This same young man has handled some of the largest overseers' jobs in the South, and at two different times in his career as overseer, he has quit his job and walked off and left it like a hitching post. He went to several overseers who always tried to be his friend and asked for a section or second hand's job. They refused him a job when he needed one and they needed a man. But this young chap has learned better than to walk off and quit a job when things don't go to suit him.

But there are good mill men who are seeking employment today out of a job because they let their temper get away from them. So what are us overseers going to do to help our brother who is down and out?

The Salvation Army says "A man may be down, but he is never out." I certainly would like to hear from some of you other fellows.

Contributor No. 31.

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Washington D. C.—Exports of cotton yarn, all kinds, during May were valued at \$1,415,115, while exports of cotton sewing thread were valued at \$81,380, and crochet and embroidery cotton \$11,328, according

to figures made public by the Department of Commerce.

Exports of these commodities to Hawaii and Porto Rico during the period were valued at \$16,552, according to the department's figures.

South America Good Textile Market

The Merchants' Association of New York, has made public further results of an inquiry undertaken at the request of a member regarding the market for cotton textile in Central and South American countries. The advices from well qualified informants in some of these lows:

Peru Imports Fine Goods

It is stated that the cotton manufacturing industry is among the most highly developed in Peru and is protected by a high tariff. The raw material is grown in the country with cheap labor. There are six large cotton mills in Callao-Lima and several smaller mills.

Nevertheless, it is stated, that the importation of cotton goods into Peru is very extensive and that keen competition exists among the nations. The principal importations were: Fine quality goods, weight not exceeding 70 grams per square meter, plain or twilled cotton cloth for shirts and underwear; drills; and mercerized cotton.

Nicaragua Presents Good Market

The Merchants' Association's informant at Corinto, Nicaragua, states that manufactures of cotton constitute the largest single item of importation into Nicaragua. Of approximately \$2,500,000 worth of cotton goods imported annually into that country about \$1,500,000 worth consists of piece goods. The customs figures for the year 1926 show that the plain woven goods imported were valued at about \$490,000; that there was a considerable importation of twilled or figured in the loom goods; and that all the other varieties imported were valued at about \$500,000. These figures do not include knit goods thread or cotton clothing. It is stated that about 60 per cent of the importations of cotton piece goods originates in the United States. Great Britain supplies about 30 per cent of the plain woven cloths and about 40 per cent of those twilled or figured in the loom. It is further stated that no other countries are strong competitors for this trade.

The demand in the district is declared to be chiefly for cotton drill, generally worn by men; cotton denim which is manufactured into overalls and other garments for laborers; cotton shirtings for men; and thin prints for women's dresses. Turnover is said to be greatest in cheaper grades of cloth.

Receipts in Colombia Heavy

Cotton goods of various classes constitute the most important single item of imports into the Cartagena district of Colombia. Some of the largest and most progressive importing firms in Cartagena make the importation of this class of goods their principal business. There are said to be more retail firms in the district selling cotton goods than there are selling any other single commodity.

The latest local figures available on the textile imports at Cartagena

are for 1923. It is shown that about \$1,700,000 worth of textiles were imported from the United Kingdom, about \$800,000 worth from the United States, and about \$350,000 worth from other countries. In this year the importation of textiles amounted to approximately 30 per cent of the whole imports of the port of Cartagena. The figures for textiles, however, included woolen and linen goods as well as cotton. The imported goods include percale, calicoes, sheetings, prints, batiste, cambric, crepe, cotton blankets, drills, ticking and hosiery.

Honduras Good Customer of U. S.

A qualified informant of the Merchants' Association at La Ceiba, Honduras, writes that the annual imports of cotton piece goods into that port are estimated at around \$75,000. The greater part of them are said to come from the United States, although England and Italy offer competition in certain lines, particularly in cotton drills. It is said that the United States, because of its proximity to the market and facilities existing for direct shipments to Ceiba is not in danger of being displaced from the leading position. Shipments to Honduras from New York may be made by vessels sailing from this port to Tela or Porto Castilla, and thence to Ceiba by coast-wise vessels.

From Tegucigalpa, Honduras, comes the information that practically all of the unbleached muslin known as manta, comes from the United States as does a large portion of the printed cotton. There are said to be several lines, such as striped shirtings, that come principally from England. It is said that well established and large commission agents have the representation in this part of Honduras of several large American cotton mills.

Work Started on New DuPont Plant

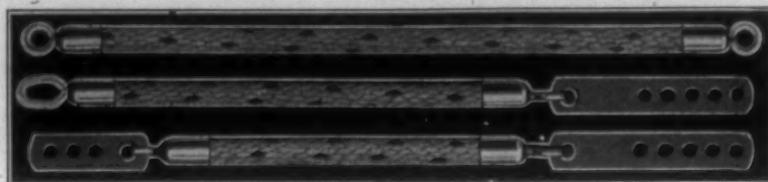
Richmond, Va.—Close to 1,500 men will be employed in the construction of the Du Pont Rayon Company's branch plant at Amthill, near here, work upon which is getting under way and which will take a year to complete, according to H. B. Eaton, construction manager, who has practically completed all preliminary plans for the beginning of construction.

The Du Pont company will open an employment office at Amthill to recruit the force to be used in the building of the plant, Mr. Eaton said. It is not expected that building operations will be in full swing or the maximum number of employees taken on for some little time.

Page Fence for Rayon Plant

The General Equipment Company, of 1411 South Mint street, Charlotte, N. C., which maintains a service plant for the two Carolinas for building Page Chain Link Fences, has recently completed the erection of 4,000 feet of 9-foot high chain link fencing around the new rayon plant which is being built at Burlington, N. C., by A. M. Johnston, of Chicago, and Dr. W. O. Mitscherling, of Bridgeport, Conn.

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Story of Crofters Aids Harris Tweed

(By Harry E. Resseguie, in Daily News Record)

Galashie's, Scotland.—The world-wide demand that has sprung up in the last few years for Harris tweeds proves, if it proves anything, that romance is still the greatest selling argument in the world, and this is a lesson which manufacturers and retailers of men's wear in the United States might well take to heart. Simply to display the merchandise isn't enough; there must be a story behind it. The demand which sprang up for Fair Isle patterns in knitwear when the story behind this merchandise was told proves this point hand-woven Macclesfield neckwear silks also prove it, and the Harris tweed situation proves it again.

There is little enough romance about the textile and apparel industries under ordinary circumstances, and such as there is seldom gets to the public. Consequently when the story was brought to the United States of the crofters on the wind-swept islands of Harris and Lewis, who wove the rough, durable tweed fabrics in their stone huts, filled with peat smoke, during the long winter months, the romantic picture thus subtly conjured up undoubtedly did more to sell Harris tweed fabrics to the public than the intrinsic merit of the fabrics themselves, which is unquestioned.

That they have been sold to the world is an obvious fact. Any good men's wear store in the United States has some Harris tweed garments in stock today, and numbers are constantly being sold. At Oxford and Cambridge every student has one or more Harris tweed packets, and one constantly sees the fabric being worn throughout England, although not for topcoats as in the United States—only sports suits.

Other countries are presumably as well supplied, so that one naturally asks the question, "Where does all the Harris tweed come from?" for it is only natural to assume that the hand-loom production of the crofters themselves is somewhat limited.

It takes a week to get from Glasgow to Harris, by rail and steamer, so that it is impossible for one with only a limited amount of time to make the trip, but one can find out a great deal about the Harris tweed situation in the Border Counties of Scotland. I found, for instance, one manufacturer who had made a considerable yardage of "Harris tweed" on his power looms for the agent or "nominee" of the Harris crofters. I found that some "Harris tweed" had been made in Yorkshire, also on power looms, and of course in both cases this was woven narrow width to simulate the hand-loom product. Of course, there is no reason why cloth of the Harris type should not be woven on power looms if there is a demand for it, but selling it as hand-made is a different question. I also understand from one who is an

authority on the subject that there is a mill on the island of Harris itself.

It is pretty generally taken for granted throughout the Scotch woolen trade that the genuine hand-spun and hand-woven Harris tweed is a scarce article today, for the inhabitants of the island, who are far from commercially minded (or perhaps quite so), have rebelled against the labor involved in spinning the yarn for the warps, and this is now mostly made in mills in the Border Counties and sent to Harris. The crofters still spin the yarn for the weft and operate their handlooms, although it is said that many of these are handlooms only by courtesy, since they operated by treadle power.

The Harris tweed fabric, being a loosely woven one, is woven very rapidly, even on a handloom, it is said here, and a good weaver will weave about a yard an hour. At the actual source it is an inexpensive material, the weaver having received only about 3s 6d a yard for the fabric from the agent who collected the merchandise, until recently. I understand that a slightly higher price is now paid, but at first hand the fabric probably does not cost more than \$1.50 a yard today. It is interesting that the Scottish mill which handled the "overflow" production last season received a higher price per yard than the crofters did for their hand-woven product.

Of course, as the Socialists say, it

is the middleman (or middlemen) who is responsible for the high cost of Harris tweed in the United States. The agent who collects the fabric from the cottages of the crofters themselves passes it on to a British woolen merchant, who in turn passes it on to an American woolen merchant or perhaps direct to a clothing manufacturer.

By the time it has passed through the United States customs its value has doubled, on top of the previous profits, and the clothing manufacturer and the retailer have yet to get theirs. By the time the cloth reaches the ultimate consumer, it has to carry a burden of from four to five times its original intrinsic value, yet the demand is continually in excess of the supply.

To repeat, there is a fine object lesson in the Harris tweed situation for American manufacturers and retailers.

Snap Cotton, If Clean, Spins Same as Picked

Washington, D. C.—Snapped cotton, if properly cleaned, has approximately the same spinning qualities as picked cotton, grade for grade, there being only a slight advantage to the picked cotton, it is indicated in a preliminary report of tests conducted by the Department of Agriculture.

As the result of differentials of price against snapped cotton, which has come to be a factor largely in

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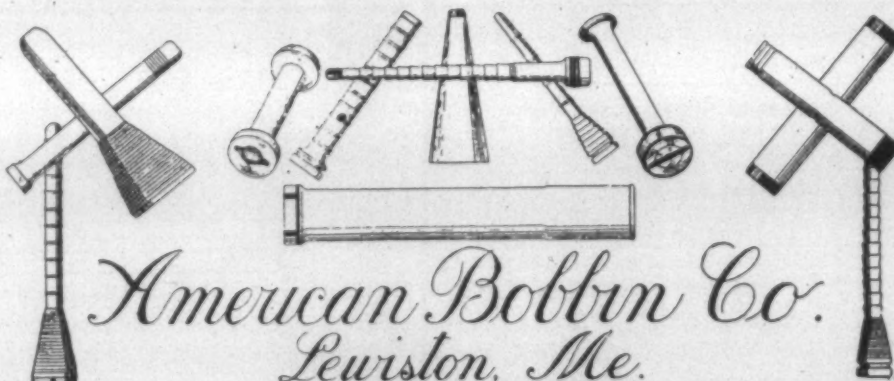
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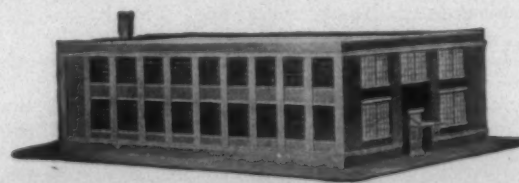
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Texas, where this method of harvesting has gained a strong foothold in the last few years, there came a demand for spinning tests. These were made with cotton of the 1926 Texas crop by M. E. Campbell and H. S. Wills, of the Department of Agriculture, in cooperation with the Agricultural and Mechanical College of Texas.

Two Fields Used.

Cotton used in the test consisted of 12 lots, six of which were grown in one section and six in another. These two sections are termed Field 1 and Field 2 throughout the report. The cotton grown in Field 1 was of the Harper variety, a strain of Mebane, whereas the cotton grown in Field 2 was of an old type of Mebane. Each of the fields was divided into three plots, the alternating rows of each plot being picked and the intervening rows being snapped on the same day, thus furnishing the 12 lots tested.

As closely as practicable the mechanical conditions prevalent during the running of this test conformed to those usually found in a mill engaged on that particular of work. The cotton was weighed and passed successively through opener, cleaning trunk, breaker lapper, finish picker, card, two processes of drawing, and three processes of roving. The cotton was then spun on a ring spinning frame.

Temperatures Kept.

Throughout the manufacturing of the test cotton the humidity was regulated by means of an automatically controlled system of humidifiers. The controls were adjusted to maintain a relative humidity of 50 per cent in the pickers' room and 65 per cent in the room in which the control units were equipped were read and recorded hourly, and from these readings the percentages of relative humidity were determined.

The summary of the report follows:

"This test was conducted to determine the relative spinning values of pieced and snapped cotton. Such factors as variety and, as far as possible, environment, were comparable for picked and snapped cotton grown in the same field. Attention was given to the waste content, yarn strength, yarn irregularity, and manufacturing properties of each kind of cotton tested.

"Snapped cotton of this test was classified about two grades below the picked. It yielded an average of about one pound more of waste per hundred pounds than did the picked cotton.

"An average of all numbers and lots of each kind of cotton tested from Field 1 showed that the picked cotton produced ayarns 1.38 per cent stronger than the snapped, whereas the corresponding average for the cotton from Field 2 showed the picked to be 1.61 per cent stronger than the snapped. In considering these figures, difference in grade should be taken into account.

"The yarns produced in this test were very uniform in size and strength. The percentages of average deviation and of average extreme variation averaged slightly less for the picked than for the snapped cotton.

"End breakage during the spin-

ning of the 28s yarn was about the same for the picked and snapped cotton, but slightly higher for the snapped during the spinning of the 22s and 36s yarn.

"The test, although not presented as conclusive, indicates that snapping as a method of harvesting lowers the grade of the cotton by about two grades; that, with efficient boll extracting equipment, the spinning qualities of cotton are not appreciably affected; and that the percentage of visible waste in snapped cotton is not materially greater than in picked cotton of equal grade."

Survey N. C. Cotton Situation

Raleigh, N. C.—An attempt to balance cotton staple production with needs of consuming mills in North Carolina will be made this fall when a survey of cotton grown in this State is to be conducted by Federal and State College experimental workers, Dean I. O. Schaub, head of State College School of Agriculture said.

The work will be a definite research problem in which the investigators will seek to learn about the staple of all cotton grown in various counties. Following this, said Dean Schaub, another detailed study will be made of cotton consumed by textile mills and the results of the two investigations will be used in trying to adjust production to meet demands of local consumption.

In beginning this work a cooperative arrangement has just been made with Washington authorities, with A. M. Dickson in charge of field work for governmental authorities, said Dean Schaub. As State representative, W. C. Page will be located at Wilson, from where he will work throughout Eastern North Carolina. For the experiment station, J. H. Moore, of the agronomy department, will be at Raleigh and will work the western counties.

As arranged now, cotton gins will cooperate in the government, Dean Schaub said, in pointing out that there are 49,733 gins in Western North Carolina and 37,815 in Eastern Carolina. While actual work will start with the new crop this fall, much preliminary work will also be done with the carry-over from last season and about 70 gins will take part in this phase of the survey.

This kind of work was done in Georgia last year and much valuable information was secured, said Dean Schaub. A better idea of mills' needs and how growers met those needs was secured. Similar work was done in North Carolina by Dr. R. Y. Winters, director of the experiment station, but no comprehensive survey has been attempted heretofore. Dean Schaub said he believed this would be a most valuable project to the farmer.

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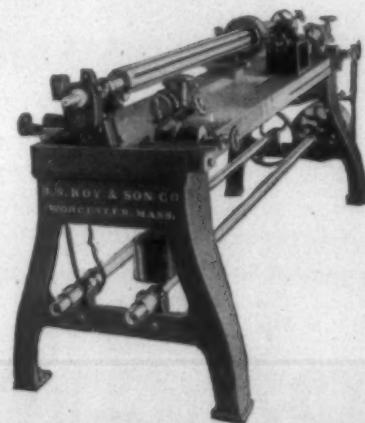
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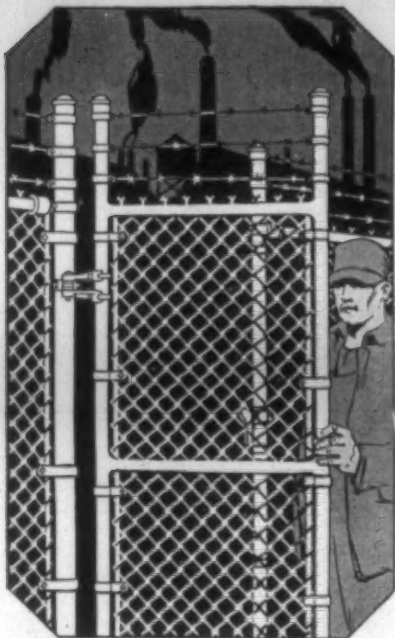
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The Importance Of Being Honest

(Continued from Page 7)

tile manufacture to countries that can do it better the greater will be the benefit to the welfare of the Commonwealth. If, on the other hand, the goods do stand up to the test of service the old prejudice against the home-made product will be thoroughly well slain. But the greatest error in procedure will be to take only half-measures. A second and quite as necessary a step is to ensure that the goods shall be clearly branded. Whether the brand shall be a compulsory "Made in Australia" or a proprietary label, or both, I cannot presume to say. That is a secondary, but most important aspect of the problem, upon which the careful consideration of experts must be concentrated. But, possibly patriotic as it may sound, Australian factories are just as much concerned in keeping the standard of our national production high as they are in guarding their own individual reputations. The greater includes the less.

Whether the best practical means of achieving the end in view is by a committee of standards, such as the engineering trade has adopted, or whether it is by a co-operative scheme of marketing, with a co-operative brand, is again a question that lies outside my province or ability. Such a problem of method can only be faced when the attitude of the Australian manufacturers towards his home market is clarified. But, sooner or later—and we hope sooner—the major issue which lies behind the problem—the question of honesty as between producer and consumer—will have to be faced. The "real protection" arising from the entire fulfillment of the contract to the buyer, and consisting in the satisfaction afforded to both parties to the transaction, is too real an issue to be regarded lightly any longer.

Wholesalers See Better Days Ahead

That wholesalers of dry goods are more confident of their place in the economic scheme than for several years and are willing to take all steps necessary to maintain it, were the outstanding impressions brought back to this city by Alvin E. Dodd, director general of the Wholesale Dry Goods Institute, from a business trip which took him as far out as Seattle. The purpose of the journey, Mr. Dodd said, was to "sell" the Institute to the member-wholesalers in the various zones he visited. He added that he found them generally responsive to the organization's ideas and plans. During the trip Mr. Dodd visited Birmingham, New Orleans, Los Angeles, San Francisco, Seattle and Denver.

"One of the things that struck me most forcibly," he continued, "is the rapidity with which the wholesaler's pessimism regarding his future is fading in the face of prospective group action through the Institute. A second thing that impressed me

was the realization on the wholesaler's part that he must dig down into his relations with his producers and his retail customers to an extent he has never done before. However his attitude may have smacked of passive resistance before the organization of the Institute, it is certainly militant enough now. This spirit, while visible in all cities I visited, was particularly marked in the Pacific coast region.

"A thing which was especially pleasing to me was the readiness—even eagerness—with which the constructive ideas I described as part of the Institute's program were accepted in the various zones. This spirit presages, I believe, unqualified success for the work which has been laid out.

"Both members and executives of the Institute expect to produce tangible and valuable results through the setting up of a distribution committee to get data of all kinds in regard to selling policies. These policies, attuned to present-day methods, will in my opinion prove one of the most potent sources of profitable business for dry goods wholesalers. There is a definite distinction here, for the wholesaler's business in recent years—at least in good part—has not been profitable. Waste and duplication of effort have collected their toll.

"Next to selling policies come matters of service, which will prove in the next few years even a more important stone in the arch of successful dry goods wholesaling than it has ever been in the past. Yet there are limits beyond which service cannot pass without a certain sacrifice of profits, and it is in the striking of the necessarily fine balance in this respect that the studies of the Institute will aid.

"One of the most constructive steps which the Institute has taken so far is an arrangement with the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce to make studies of the wholesale dry goods field with a view to evaluating customers and territories. This has been done with great success in the grocery trade and the hardware industry, and excellent results have been obtained by following lines laid down in accordance with the findings of these surveys.

"In this work, which will begin next week, the Institute will act in conjunction with Dr. Frank Surface, assistant director of the Bureau. Executives of the Institute expect great results from it, and we are all looking forward to what it will disclose. Several typical wholesalers have offered their establishments as laboratories in which to carry on the work. Announcement of this survey was met with enthusiasm wherever it was made, and there is every indication that its findings will prove as valuable to the dry goods trade as did those in the hardware and grocery trades."

Mr. Dodd went on to say that because of the nature of his trip and the wide territory covered, he did not get much opportunity to discuss in detail business conditions in the various sections visited. "It was necessary for me to talk more than

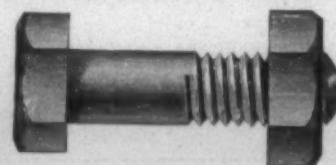
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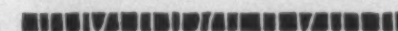
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listen," he concluded, "but from a somewhat superficial observation of the situation I can say that things are unquestionably on the upgrade. This is especially true in the Pacific coast region. Dry goods stocks are in good shape, and there is every reason to look for a generally successful Fall season for the wholesalers.—New York Times.

**Seek to Stabilize Cotton
Prices**

Montgomery, Ala. — "Cotton Triumvirate" was believed to be in the making by C. E. Thomas, president of the recently organized South-wide Cotton Council as initial steps toward formation of a price stabilizing committee got under way.

As outlined by Mr. Thomas the stabilization plan called for the assembly monthly of a committee representing all cotton growing States and consisting of three members for each State—one each from the growing, banking and spinning groups. The committee would be organized on a permanent basis beginning May 1 each year and functioning throughout the cotton season. Mr. Thomas pointed out that between December 1 and May 1 there was usually little price fluctuation.

"It shall be the duty of the price committee," the council president said, "to study conditions of the crop and arrive at a price for the next thirty days (announcing with figures presumably on the first of each month). The committee will take into consideration all the factors on both sides and announce to the world what cotton should bring until conditions change or other factors sufficient to change the situation should arise."

The plan as concerned by S. O. Odenheimer, of New Orleans, a spinner for 48 years, is intended to help the interests of the three groups to form a cotton triumvirate a co-operative scheme which Mr. Thomas felt would not be unreasonable.

**Phinney Joins Glanzstoff
Corp.**

Following several months valuable work as a textile expert with Rayon Institute, Morris Phinney has been engaged by the American Glanzstoff Corp., as manager of a new district office at Providence, R. I., and Fall River, Mass. The American Glanzstoff Corp. is one of the member companies of Rayon Institute.

Because of his widespread contacts with producers, converters, weavers and knit goods makers both in the Rayon Institute organization and in his former connections with the Hunter Manufacturing and Commission Co. and Durham Hosiery, Mr. Phinney has a particularly interesting background for his new work.

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Cotton Goods

New York. — The cotton goods markets were generally quiet during the week. Buyers were hesitant to place anything except small orders, due to uncertainty over the cotton situation. A slight easing in price was noted on some of the print cloth numbers. Many goods are still priced below replacement value on the basis of the present cotton market.

The figures on sales and production during the month of June show an increase in stocks and a decrease in unfilled orders. The report is being used as a basis to advocate further curtailment. It now seems likely that a general shut down of a week will be observed at the end of July and possibly an additional week in September.

Small orders were the general rule in trading last week. Print cloths and sheetings sold for nearby delivery. Efforts to obtain concessions on print cloths failed except in the case of a few numbers that were slightly easier. Inquiry for sheetings was fairly good at the close of the week but no large business developed.

Domestics sold in a small way, with orders somewhat more frequent. Towel business was steady but limited to small lots. More business was reported in new draperies and fine goods sales showed some improvement.

The cloth market showed a number of price irregularities to be in force the first intent of mills being to hold the leading print cloth numbers firm but fractional weakness developed on two or three styles either first or second hand. The week's activities were confined to a smaller yardage movement than on other days of the present week. This did not preclude the receipt of various bids on large quantities, a few of them running well above 10,000 pieces, more largely in the sheeting section.

Sheeting prices generally were about unchanged. For 5.50 yard, 6½ net has been the market; 7½ net paid for some 36-inch 5.00 yard; 7½ net for the 4.70 yard; 9 net for 37-inch, 48 squares, 4.00 yard, with some in second hands at one-eighth less; 31-inch, 5.00 yard, at 7 net, with some in second hands at one-eighth less; 40-inch, 2.85 yard generally quoted at 11½ net, and some goods of fair make at one-half; 40-inch,

3.75 yard, at 9½ net; 40-inch, 4.25 yard, at 8½ net; 40-inch, 5.00 yard, sold at 7½ net; 40-inch 5.50 yard, at 7½ net.

Some reports indicate there has been a good recent business in voiles, put through very quietly. There have also been reports of fair business in some of the rayon fancies and specialties. Evidently this has not been evenly distributed, inasmuch as some houses say that, while they have heard of the business, they themselves have not participated to any satisfactory degree.

Some small lots of 80x76 single crepes sold at 18½ cents, and some small lots of 80x96 two-end Canton crepes bring 26½ cents; 96x92 plain single and Cantons reported at 17½; 39-inch, 96x160, 4.50 yard combed sateens, sold at 22 cents for spot.

Sales of tire fabrics in some volume were reported in the market, a number of recent commitments running from 250,000 to 400,000 pounds, tending to swell the volume. Prices were reported advanced with combed Egyptians available at not less than 65c and American staples selling at not less than 48½c. Business in extra staples was reported.

The cotton duck market was fairly active with a number of orders for small amounts placed. Single filling ducks were reported selling at from 16½c to 18c, while better grades of double filling commanded 19c. Wide and sail ducks were reported sold recently at 32½ per cent off. Prices held firm.

Spot 100x60s carded broadcloth sold at 11c and efforts to shade 9½c on small amounts of 80x60s were not considered successful. A good many 4.37-yard filling sateens sold East at 11c and a few South at 10½c. A little was done on 36-inch 7-ounce osnaburgs at 12½c.

Cotton goods prices were as follows:

Print cloths, 28-in., 64x60s	6½
Print cloths, 27-in., 64x60s	6
Gray goods, 38½-in., 64x60s	7½
Gray goods, 30-in., 68x72s	9
Gray goods, 39-in., 80x80s	10½
Dress ginghams	12½a15
Brown sheetings, 3-yd.	12
Brown sh'tgs, 4-yd., 56x60s	9½
Brown sheetings, stand.	13
Tickings, 8-oz.	22 a23½
Denims	19
Staple ginghams, 27-in.	10½
Standard prints	9

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The Yarn Market

Philadelphia, Pa.—The yarn market continued generally quiet during the week. A fair amount of business, mostly in small lots was reported. Spinners have shown no willingness to accept lower prices, although buyers made continued efforts to buy under the quoted prices. Many inquiries were withdrawn as soon as it was learned that spinners would not grant concessions.

The demand for carded yarn, especially the weaving numbers, was considerably better, but it was confined almost entirely to first quality yarns. Most consumers are known to be carrying small stocks, but they do not seem willing to buy sufficiently at this time to fill their stocks to a normal basis. Whether the somewhat improved tone of inquiry may be taken as a sign of betterment is subject for discussion. Some factors say that buyers may be sounding the market for the effect of the advance in cotton while others believe that by the end of the month a betterment in demand for finished goods will be registered and that buyers are showing at least an appearance of appearance of preparedness. However the future will take care of itself. What yarn dealers do actually know is that business since the first of the month has been extremely quiet. The seasonal curtailment program has been in progress and then the advance in cotton tended to hold up everything for the next few days.

The most encouraging development during the week was that when cotton prices dropped sharply at the first of the week spinners held quotations in an unchanged basis. Yarn men here think it shows a strong determination upon the part of the mills to gradually get their prices on a better basis. At replacement, even with the recent price advances, yarn prices are below replacement costs and spinners have no profit margin.

There was no change in the combed yarn situation. Prices on both combed and mercerized held steady.

Southern Single Skeins.	
4-8s	33
10s	33½
12s	34
14s	34½
16s	35
20s	36
24s	37½
26s	39
30s	40
40s	48
Southern Two-ply Skeins.	
4s-8s	33
10s	33½
12s	34
14s	35
16s	35½

20s	36½
24s	39
26s	39½
30s	41
40s	48½
50s	58

Southern Single Warps	
4s-8s	34
10s	34½
12s	34½
14s	35
16s	35½
20s	36½
30s	40
40s	49

Southern Two-ply Warps	
8s	33½
10s	34
12s	35
14s	35½
16s	36
20s	36½
24s	38½
26s	39
30s	41

Southern Two-ply Combed Peeler.	
Southern Frame Spun Carded Yarn on Cones—Cotton Hosiery Yarns.	
8s	32
10s	32½
12s	33
14s	33½
16s	34
18s	34½
20s	35
22s	35½
24s	37
26s	38
30s	40
40s	48
50s	58
60s	66
70s	76
80s	87

Southern Two-ply Hard Twist Combed Peeler Weaving Yarns	
8-12s	46
20s	48
30s	53
36s	54
38s	56
40s	57
50s	60
60s	66
70s	80
80s	85

Southern Combed Peeler Single Yarn on Cones.	
10s	42
12s	42½
14s	43
16s	43½
22s	46
24s	47½
26s	49
28s	50
38s	55
40s	56
50s	62
60s	67
70s	80

Two-ply Mercerized Yarn.	
20s	61
26s	63
40s	69
30s	64
50s	76
60s	85
70s	97
80s	1.09
90s	1.52
100s	1.82

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A concern well known to Southern textile trade has opening for salesman in South Carolina and Georgia, who thoroughly understands the application of warp dressing, sulphonates, oils, penetrants, etc.; Man preferred who is now employed and making good but who is looking for a larger opportunity to prove his real merit. None but experienced salesmen will be considered. Address J. M. S. care Southern Textile Bulletin. Replies will be kept in strict confidence. (Our own organization has been advised of this advertisement.)

Wanted

Overseer of Weaving, preferably a man having some knowledge of designing, and familiar with Stafford, Draper and plain looms. Will not consider applicant over forty years of age. Please state full particulars in your application as to experience, reference, and salary expected. Address B. O. J., care Southern Textile Bulletin.

Wanted

Master Mechanic for large Southern mill. Necessary for man to be experienced in General Machine Shop Work, Electrical Work, Boilers, Pumps, Carpenter Work, and good manager of help. Will not consider man over forty years of age. Please give full particulars in application stating age, experience, and reference. Address B. O. J., care Southern Textile Bulletin.

Information Wanted

Wanted to know the whereabouts of G. W. or Gus Wilson, Will Benton (alias Will Foster) and Gordon Sigmon. Information will be appreciated. Address P. O. Box No. 32, Thomasville, N. C.

For Sale

74-40-inch Mason Cards in good condition, suitable for coarse work at a bargain. If interested please wire the address given below. These cards are located near Charlotte. Write H. W., care Southern Textile Bulletin.

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The fee for joining our employment bureau for three months is \$2.00 which will also cover the cost of carrying a small advertisement for two weeks.

If the applicant is a subscriber to the Southern Textile Bulletin and his subscription is paid up to the date of his joining the employment bureau the above fee is only \$1.00.

During the three month's membership we send the applicant notices of all vacancies in the position which he desires and carry small advertisements for two weeks.

We do not guarantee to place every man who joins our employment bureau, but we do give them the best service of any employment bureau connected with the Southern Textile Industry.

WANT position as overseer sewing or finishing department. No. 5460.

WANT position as roll coverer. Can run shop or act as assistant. Can do anything in roller shop, and can change on short notice. No. 5461.

WANT position as assistant superintendent or designer, or both. Four years in textile college, and six years practical experience. No. 5462.

WANT position as overseer spinning. Good references. No. 5453.

WANT position as overseer spinning twisting or winding or all three. Age 40. 15 years clean record as overseer. Will go anywhere, if wages are right. References all past and present employers. No. 5464.

WANT position as electrical engineer in large manufacturing plant. 25 years experience with engines, turbines, electrical machinery and distributing systems. Am available in May. Have family. A-1 references. No. 5466.

WANT position as superintendent, or as carder or spinner in large mill. Experienced and well qualified. No. 5466.

WANT position as master mechanic in large mill. Prefer North Carolina. No. 5467.

WANT position as overseer weaving. Have filled every position in weave room, successfully. Experienced on sheetings, drills, sateens, duck, corduroy, etc. Best references. No. 5468.

WANT position as carder or spinner in large mill or both in smaller mill. Experienced and can give satisfaction. No. 5469.

WANT position as superintendent or as overseer weaving and slashing. Experienced in all kinds of weaving. A hustler for good quality production and good manager of help. Best of references. No. 5470.

WANT position as superintendent or as overseer carding. Reliable, efficient, clean habits, splendid textile education and the best of references. No. 5471.

WANT position as overseer weaving. Age 38. Experienced on plain, jacquard and other fancies. I. C. S. textile course. Know how to get good production at low cost. References. No. 5472.

WANT position as overseer carding or spinning, or both. Fully qualified, experienced. Further information to anyone interested. No. 5473.

WANT position as overseer weaving and designing. Long experience and the best of references. No. 5474.

WANT position as overseer spinning, or spooling, warping, winding and twisting. Also overhaul spinning room machinery. No. 5475.

WANT position as overseer spinning or as second hand in large mill if pay is right. No. 5476.

WANT position as overseer plain or fancy weaving. I. C. S. graduate of fancy weaving. 4 years as overseer. Married. Age 35. Go anywhere in Southern States. Best references. No. 5477.

WANT position as overseer weaving or as carding or spinning. Want a position with a future. Can handle any department. No. 5478.

WANT position as overseer spinning, or as spooling, warping and winding. 15 years overseer. Temperate and good manager of help. A hustler for quality and quantity. Would consider position as second hand in large mill. No. 5479.

WANT position as overseer weaving; age 45; 28 years experience in weave room; 15 years as overseer; now employed. No. 5480.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer weaving. Age 37. Married. References. No. 5481.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer weaving. Go anywhere immediately. Best references. No. 5482.

WANT position as overseer carding or spinning, or both in small mill. 23 years experience on white and colored. Married, sober, and have good references. No. 5483.

WANT position as superintendent, assistant superintendent, overseer spinning or overseer cloth room. 15 years mill experience, including 5 years general office work. Began in the opening room and worked through every department under one of the best mill agents in the South. Age 30, married and best references from present employers. No. 5484.

WANT position as second hand on Universal winders, and warping; some experience in spooling. Know yarns up to 120, cotton and silk. Would like to get with good processing company. No. 5485.

WANT position as book-keeper or general office clerk. Six years experience in book-keeping, stenography, making payrolls, etc. Married, age 24, will go anywhere immediately. Best references. No. 5486.

WANT position as overseer spinning. 15 years clean record. Age 40. Married; strictly temperate; references, all employers. No. 5487.

WANT position as overseer carding. Experienced, and well qualified. Best of references. No. 5488.

WANT position as manager, general superintendent or superintendent. Understand all processes of manufacturing from raw cotton to finished goods. Best references—all past employers. No. 5490.

WANT position as overseer spinning. Understand the Bedeaux system, low cost and good production. References. No. 5491.

WANT position as overseer spinning. Experienced, well qualified and will go anywhere. No. 5492.

WANT position as overseer carding or spinning. 23 years mills experience and can give good satisfaction. No. 5493.

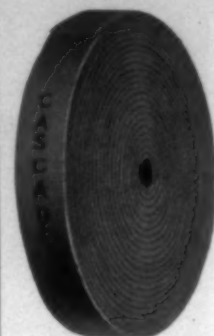
WANT position as overseer cloth room. 17 years on present job. Present employers will recommend me. No. 5494.

WANT position as overseer spinning, spooling, twisting, winding; 8 years experience, age 41; good manager of help; can figure any change in spinning room; will take day or night work. References. No. 5495.

WANT position as overseer carding. Long experience and best of references. No. 5496.

WANT position as overseer weaving, plain or drill. Now taking course in fancies. Age 41. Eight years experience as second hand and overseer. Married, two other workers in family. Member Baptist church. Best references. No. 5497.

WANT position as overseer cloth room. Nineteen years experience on plain, colored and fancies. Good references. No. 5498.



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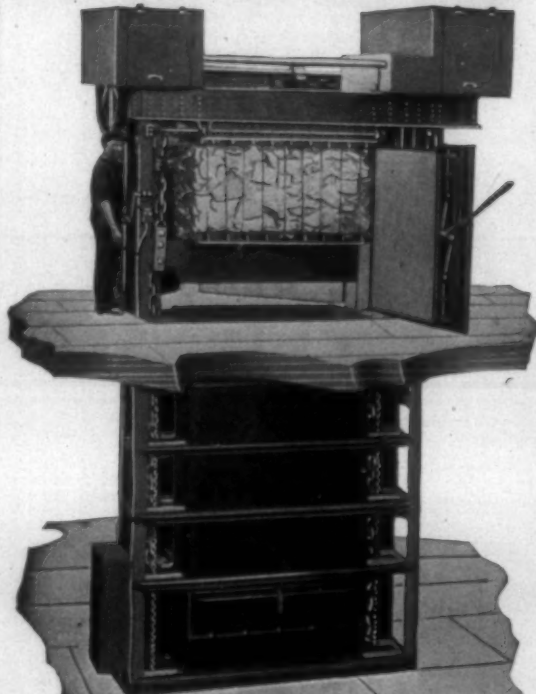
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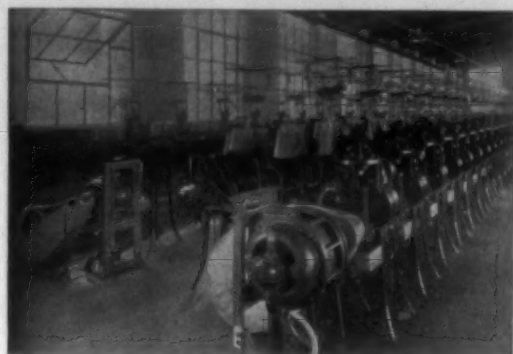
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FIG. 20
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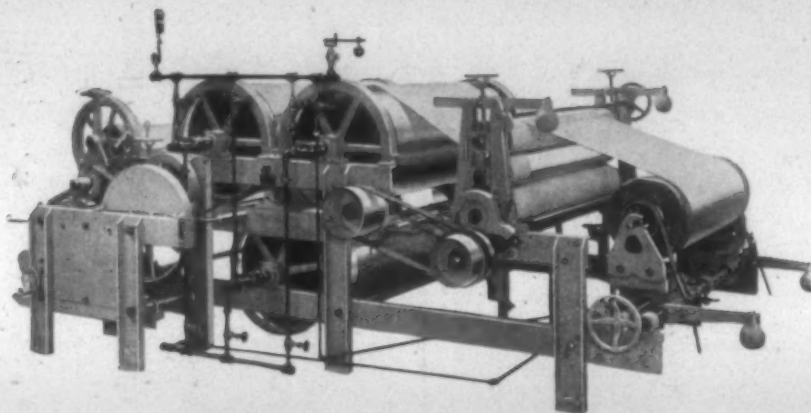
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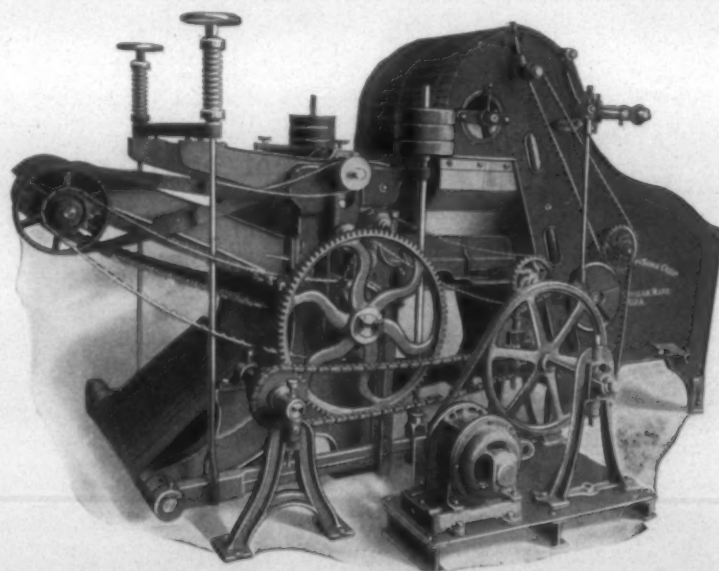
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